

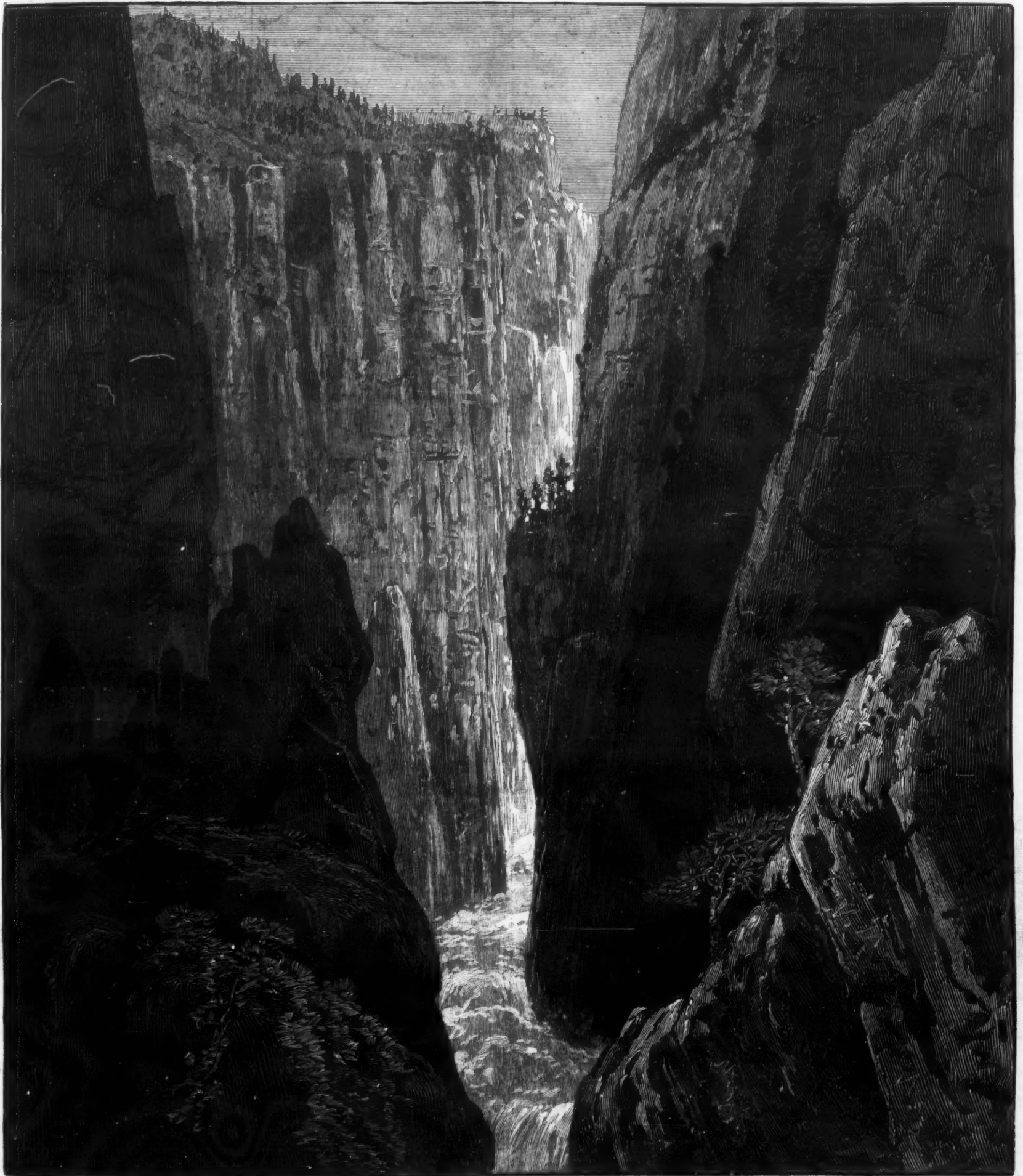
FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER

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SCENES IN THE AMERICAN WONDERLAND.—THE GRAND CAÑON OF THE YELLOWSTONE.

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FRANK LESLIE'S
ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER,
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NEW YORK, AUGUST 11, 1883.

INFORMERS—JAMES CAREY'S
FATE.

THE tragic close of the infamous career of James Carey brings into striking prominence the subject of informers and their proper relation to the administration of justice. Carey, a city Councilman in Dublin, a man of property and a devout Catholic, was also a murderer. He plotted the assassination of Lord Cavendish and Mr. Burke, and personally superintended its execution. When he found himself in the toils of justice and saw the gallows before him, he sought to save his life by offering to betray his confederates. The Crown officers, deeming it necessary, accepted his offer, and in the midst of the execution of his fellows and the scorn of those who were compelled to use him as an instrument of justice, he coolly placed the halter about the necks of five of his fellow-men and saved his own. He added to the murder of two innocent gentlemen the betrayal of five fellow-murderers to death. But it was at once felt that though the law had freed him from the noose, it would have difficulty in shielding him from the Nemesis of Irish hate. He was encompassed by raging hearts and pursued by angry tongues, saying, "no doubt this is a murderer whom, though he hath escaped" the gallows, "yet vengeance suffereth not to live"—not making the mistake of the barbarians of Media concerning St. Paul.

The Government, according to the traditions of the criminal law, felt bound to protect him, and, knowing it to be impossible within the limits of the British Islands, sent him secretly to the utmost point of Africa. He had a wife and seven children, and it was necessary that these should be cast out with him. It was unsafe to transport them as an emigrant family, and he was sent under one name in the cabin, and they under another in the steerage.

But the avengers seized the crew furnished by the wife and seven children, and sent their executioner, with his wife, in the same ship, not sure that Carey was aboard, but confident that he would cross the path of his family in some quarter of the globe. No sign of his presence escaped the wife of Carey until the long journey was almost done. Then, with thousands of leagues of ocean between them and his enemies, she gave some fatal sign of recognition, and found the avenger at his side. O'Donnell, selected and sent for the work of vengeance, added one more murder to the list, and offered himself as one more candidate for the gallows. And wherever the tragedy is told, even good men, shuddering with sympathy for the desolation of the mother and children in a strange land, and with horror at the new murder, yet feel that such a monster deserved his fate. There was no room on the planet for him.

But he was legally free—discharged by due process of law—as fully as if acquitted by a jury. It is this fact that the public are disposed to complain of. They ask why should such a wretch go free? The answer is that it was by the due operation of law, fully sanctioned by usage and experience in all civilized countries from the earliest times. In the earlier days of the English law it assumed another and more repulsive form. The informer was then called an *approver*, and on being indicted for treason or felony, confessed the crime and put it in the discretion of the judges to award execution or respite him till he had convicted his partners. If they admitted him as an approver, they assigned a coroner to hear his appeal and take his oath to discover all the treasons and felonies he knew, giving him his liberty and allowing him from the King a penny a day. If he failed to fulfill the conditions, he was hanged; if he fulfilled them and disposed of the prescribed number of accomplices, he had to abjure the realm. For the old approver, as for Carey, there was no room in the British Islands.

This ancient system, which is minutely detailed in the old law-books, has long been disused, but it has its modern substitute in the machinery by which Carey was used as a witness to convict his fellows, and then carried to South Africa to save him from the vengeance which must pursue such a detestable, though necessary, instrument of human justice.

At present the law officer determines whether it is essential to use an accomplice, even though he may be the chief offender, and if he behaves fairly and discloses the whole truth, he is not prosecuted, and may have a hope of pardon from the power where it resides. If he acts in bad faith he may be tried, and if convicted, he is hanged. But a pardon has not been held to be an absolute right of the informer, though fulfilling all conditions. It is only an equitable claim, invariably allowed to some extent. In the famous Hunter case

in New Jersey, the Court refused to allow the accomplice Graham to be discharged, though his evidence convicted Hunter. He was convicted, and the Court of Pardons commuted his sentence to imprisonment for twenty years. Carey would probably have preferred such a limited measure of mercy to the fatal freedom in exile which was accorded to him.

If it is asked, why should not this whole system, even as modified in modern times, be uprooted? no better answer can be given than the words of Lord Chief Justice Abbott in charging a grand jury more than sixty years ago: "If it should be laid down that the testimony of accomplices must always be rejected, the most mischievous consequences must necessarily ensue, because it must not only happen that many heinous crimes will pass unpunished, but great encouragement will be given to bad men, by withdrawing from their minds the fear of detection and punishment through the instrumentality of their partners in guilt, and thereby universal confidence will be substituted for that distrust of each other which naturally possesses men engaged in wicked purposes, and which operates as one of the most effectual restraints against the commission of those crimes to which the concurrence of several persons is required. No such rule is laid down by the law of England, or of any other country."

The sober summing up of this tragical case in the public mind will probably be—approval of the law and its mode of administration; pity for the seven innocent outcasts and their forlorn mother in South Africa; reasonable expectation that the avenger will find the gallows that Carey escaped; and undisguised satisfaction that the world is so soon rid of a villain.

THE NEED OF ARBITRATION.

THE unanimous voice of the people with regard to strikes in general, emphasized by the strike of the telegraph operators, is that arbitration ought to be the immediate resort in differences of opinion between labor and capital. The abstract right of co-operation among any class of men, whether to secure food and clothing or that intangible entity known as "their rights," can scarcely be questioned. It is the methods, not the existence, of Trades Unions, United Brotherhoods, and all that class, which alone can be called in question. The manner of the telegraph operators' strike was certainly less exceptionable than is usual in such cases. There was no barring out, no intimidation; the one aggravation of their offense in the minds of people who feel no individual interest in the matter, and leave the general subject to whom it may concern, is that the strike operates to the public inconvenience. Whatever the wrongs of the operators may be, clearly, the public would say, the people ought not to suffer.

But is it so certain that the people are not at fault? Can the public entirely wash its hands of responsibility in the matter, or may the laboring class count upon even the absolute impartiality of the public in these cases? Do not the public eyes need to be anointed with the eye-salve of some personal inconvenience in order to see the whole case impartially. Notwithstanding the open war of late waged by newspapers against monster corporations, stock-watering and stock-gambling, has the public been frankly on their side? Do not the individuals who constitute this public more or less openly adore a great moneyed man? Do they not feel a certain pride of ownership as fellow-citizens of a Gould and a Vanderbilt, purely for their millions' sake? And have they that kind of honesty which clearly sees and instinctively repudiates the evil of stock-gambling? How many of them would refuse to make a fortune by it if they dared to run the risk of loss? And do not the great corporations feel that they have the sympathy of the public? Is it not this rather than their vast resources which nerves them to persistence, and is it not the consciousness that the public is against them which paralyzes and disintegrates the Trades Unions? Would the Western Union Company have refused to treat with the representatives of the United Brotherhood if it had not felt that it had the public on its side? Especially when that public had become personally aggrieved by the action of the Brotherhood, why should the company yield a single point?

Now, in all differences of opinion, it is safe to assume that something may be said on both sides. That "something" is best said to a third party, and best judged of by some one wholly disinterested. Where shall such an organization as that of the telegraph operators find that disinterested hearing? The more intelligent members of all labor organizations are the first to acknowledge the futility of strikes in general; they make no secret of their preference for arbitration. It is none too soon, surely, while the problem of the rights of labor and capital is becoming daily more perplexing—surely it is none too soon for the subject of a suitable court

of arbitration to occupy the minds of our legislators. Every man in the country is concerned that strikes, whether peaceful or otherwise, should cease; that neither the business nor the comfort of the public should be at the mercy of an organization, whether of labor or capital. The subject has become one of national importance, and calls loudly for the consideration of Congress.

It is true that something has been done in the right direction by two or three of our State Legislatures, but the remedies proposed are only partial and of optional application, and the evil will never be cured, if at all, until statutory control of the entire subject is assumed by the nation at large.

WHOLESALE SUICIDES.

"GIVE us this day our daily homicide," the prayer of the reporter whose special work is the diurnal description of crime and criminals, has temporarily been amended to read: "Give us this day our prominent suicide." For a fortnight or more the newspapers have been obliged to devote columns of space to this one subject. The daily average in New York city alone has been five or six, and nearly every day some one of these cases has been that of a person of prominence, or else the attendant circumstances have invested the taking-off with peculiar interest to the outside world. There are many people who have at some time contemplated the near or remote possibility of escaping known troubles and discomforts by their own hand. This, combined with the fact that self-destruction is an ever-present possibility, invests practical experiments of this sort on the part of others with a vivid and peculiar interest.

It is a well-known fact that suicides, like railroad accidents, great fires, and other calamities, come in groups, and in such a manner as to impress the idea that some occult law of fatalities controls the recurrence of such events. While the subject generally is a fascinating one, concerning which many clever theories have been evolved, the reason for many suicides following in close succession has admitted of ready and reasonable explanation. To one possessed of the suicidal taint, or inclination, the mere reading of such tragedies is sufficient, frequently, to quicken the impulse into active operation. Physicians, who have made the subject a special study, explain, for the same general reason, what the reading public must itself have noticed, that any novel or peculiar form of self-killing in one part of the country is almost sure to be promptly duplicated in some other section.

Lack or loss of money, and disappointment or disagreements in love affairs, are two of the leading causes of suicides among people of the better classes. Lower down in the scale, a leap from ferryboat or dock is a common end to a life of excessive dissipation. From these various causes it is said that recently the coroners of the metropolis have been kept busier than at any previous period in ten years. Among the more notable cases was that of Señor Barca, the Spanish Minister, who arranged for his death in a manner so methodical and so fully considered as to detail, as to show that the act was not the result of a sudden impulse. While the unfortunate gentleman had some slight financial embarrassment in his personal affairs, there was so much else in his life that was conducive to happiness that this cause alone scarcely affords a satisfactory explanation. The more plausible reason is that he had so overworked himself in the duties connected with his position that his mind gave way under the strain. The same cause is responsible, particularly among American business men, for the tragic ending to many bright lives and honorable careers. This is certainly true of young Dr. Patchen, whose prospects were unusually brilliant. The case of William Seaman, the young inventor, who killed his favorite sister and then himself, was another instance of the terrible effect of excessive mental labor, which resulted in a sudden development of an hereditary insanity. Still another example of what an undue burden of business cares will drive one to, was that of a gentleman who recently announced his intention to kill himself, but fortunately was restrained when the final test came.

There are still other recent suicides in this city in which no element of tragic horror is lacking. A young man of good family and his reputed wife are found dead in bed. There was no question of poverty, no lack of affection on either side, so far as shown. On the one side is left the aged and heart-broken father and mother of a son whose life had been supposed to be above reproach; on the other side, a family of children whose first knowledge of their mother's sin came with that of her death. The double tragedy would seem more likely the result of a sudden and frenzied awakening of a guilty conscience, and in this aspect appeals to greater charity and more sympathy than the public frequently accords in similar instances. Of the wrecks of humanity, those whose lives are worse

than failures, who constitute a majority of those who take the cold plunge in the East and North Rivers, the great city hears little and cares less.

The steady increase of suicides in this city and throughout the country, outside the present temporary tidal wave, deserves the careful study of the highest medical authorities, which it is receiving. Pending any medical diagnosis or prescription for the dread mania, the cure is in the hands of the people themselves, and it is all summed up in two words—right living.

CAN THE HOUSE OF LORDS
ENDURE?

THE concurrent testimony of the ablest Englishmen of our time is that the House of Peers will cease, in the not remote future, to be a part of the political mechanism of the British Empire. The *Pall Mall Gazette*, certainly one of the ablest journals published in the English language, discussing this subject in a vigorous and logical article, under the caption, "A Very Plain Moral," says *apropos* of the recent rejection of the Deceased Wife's Sister Bill which was defeated by the Lords, "An hereditary Chamber in a popular Government is in itself an anachronism." This states the case exactly. Yet, the intelligent opposition to this feudal legislative body is not new. When Gladstone brought forward his triumphant measure to disestablish the Irish Church by the consent of the Commons, the House of Lords interposed and said, No! Then the *London Times*, in a leader of great force, called upon the nation to sweep away the impediment to the will of the people as a worthless and showy relic of the past. No English radical before or since has ever employed more revolutionary language than the famous article of 1869. It will be recalled that the stupid opposition of the Lords to that measure was overcome by a wholesale creation of Peers by Mr. Gladstone, and that the blue blood of the Peerage was diluted by an infusion of intellect such as it had not before known for many generations. Now, upon another and a minor question, Englishmen are again incensed against the hereditary body, and to-day, too, it should be borne in mind, the thought of England is broader than it was fourteen years ago, precisely as it will be broader fourteen years hence. It suggests, therefore, what must be the notable questions which will bring this opposition to the Chamber of Peers to a final test.

Putting aside subsidiary issues which always arise in the Commons and which always move in the direction of progress, the next absorbing question will be the disestablishment of the English Church. To hope that this beneficent measure will be accomplished in the lifetime of Mr. Gladstone is to hope against hope. Had England's foreign enterprises and entanglements been fewer and less pronounced, it is probable that the complete separation of Church and State would have been accomplished ere now. But the great English statesman is old and weary, and younger men and brains must stand in the breach and initiate the final struggle. Suppose it succeed, as succeed ultimately it must, the effect would be immediately to throw out of the House of Lords all of the Bishops who have long been the most obnoxious enemies of liberal and progressive measures enacted by the Commons. But this does not extinguish what is the practical veto power of the Upper Chamber. And then will arise the greatest issue of the centuries of the unwritten British Constitution—the legal abolition of the House of Lords as a co-ordinate legislative body. Progress marches rapidly in this century, particularly in England, where there are fewer retrogressive steps than elsewhere, and it will doubtless be a struggle of memorable fierceness and duration. Precisely how the reformers will formulate their proposition, in what manner they will combat the feudal Chamber, what substitute they will provide for the extinction of the Peers, are some of those expedients which the occasion will supply, but which now no one can foretell. It is enough to know that the British Constitution is the most elastic of all fundamental systems, for it is simply a huge volume of legislative history, each enactment being in harmony with the spirit of the times when it was enacted.

The defeat of the Deceased Wife's Sister Bill by a bare majority of four is the fulcrum upon which this popular lever in favor of the extinction of the House of Peers has been made to move. The fact that the royal family is in favor of the measure adds to the significance of the deep-seated feeling against the Lords. It is alleged that the motives of the Queen in favoring the Bill has been that the Princess Beatrice might marry the Grand Duke Louis of Hesse, the husband of the Queen's deceased daughter, Alice. This, if a fact, only shows that there are occasions when the monarchy itself will not abide with the reactionary Upper House. In fact, there are many Peers themselves who believe that the abolition of the hereditary House would

be a salutary innovation in Britain's political system, and if all signs be not deceptive the year 1900 may witness the death of this long-lived but, as it stands, constitutional anomaly.

ECHOES FROM ABROAD.

THE earthquake at Iachia, with the loss of thousands of human lives which it involved (elsewhere described), has challenged the attention of the whole world. A further shock, felt on the 3d instant, caused great alarm in Iachia, and the people fled precipitately to the country. Liberal contributions are making throughout Europe for the relief of the sufferers. Great Britain has had a sensation in the murder of James Carey, the informer in the Phoenix Park murder cases, O'Donnell, the murderer, is said to be an American citizen and a native of Ohio. He has been committed for trial at Cape Town. The news of the murder created great joy in Ireland, and effigies of Carey were burned in many towns.

Mr. Gladstone has succeeded in getting out of the difficulty about the new Suez Canal very creditably. Sir Stafford Northcote, for the Conservatives, having moved an address to the Queen, praying that in any negotiations relative to the Suez Canal she will decline to recognize any claim of the existing company to such a monopoly as would exclude other undertakings designed for the purpose of opening a way between the Mediterranean and Red Seas, the Liberals countered with an amendment declaring that it was undesirable to prejudice the action of the Government, and that the House declined to pass resolutions concerning further negotiations or proceedings in connection with the canal. Mr. Gladstone cordially supported this amendment, and it was adopted by the large majority of 282 to 183, the Parnell members not voting. It is now said that M. de Lesseps has expressed his readiness to reopen negotiations with England in regard to the canal scheme, and that he is disposed to agree to more liberal terms than he was formerly.

The French troops in Tonquin made a sortie on July 19th, capturing seven pieces of artillery and killing 1,000 of the natives. Meanwhile, a report comes that China has proposed to M. Tricou, the French Minister, that negotiations be opened for a formal treaty, and that France readily agreed to the proposal. *Per contra*, it is announced that the French commander is preparing for an active campaign, and that a peaceful solution of the difficulty is impossible. The Chinese consider that the French are determined upon the annexation of Annam and that they desire to quarrel with China. The French will be unable to operate until November. The unhealthy season is affecting the young men among the French troops, and the hospitals are inadequate to accommodate the sick.

The cholera still continues its deadly work in Egypt, but the mortality at last appears to be slowly diminishing. The total number of deaths since the outbreak of the disease to August 1st is 16,000. The disease has become epidemic at Bombay, where the deaths exceed 100 a week.

A plot to incite a revolt in Poland has been discovered, and another serious Nihilist conspiracy has been unearthed in Russia.—The French Chamber of Deputies last week approved the convention with railway companies. Its session closed on the 2d inst., after the Government had submitted an extra budget for 1884, providing for a loan at three per cent. interest of 300,000,000 francs, of which 121,000,000 francs are to be devoted to military and naval purposes.—Emperor William has directed that the four hundredth birthday of Martin Luther be observed by all Protestant schools. The students of the universities celebrate at Erfurt, this week, the entry of Luther into that town.—A number of landlords in Ireland have presented a memorial to Mr. Gladstone calling attention to the losses of rent and the depreciation in the value of land that have taken place in consequence of the passage of the Land Act, and suggesting state aid in the shape of a loan for the relief of landowners. The proposition, unequalled for cool audacity, is not likely to elicit any serious consideration.—The Agricultural Holdings Bill has passed its third reading in the House of Commons.—True bills have been found against the prisoners held at Liverpool for being concerned in the dynamite plot. They are charged with treason-felony and conspiracy to murder and destroy public buildings.—Paris has been disturbed by rumors of the discovery of a plot to restore the monarchy.—Several Irish informers who, last week, arrived at Melbourne, Australia, were refused permission to land.

THERE was a time when Ku-klux outrages in Georgia and other Southern States provoked no remonstrance from the great body of the people. They were considered by very many as the natural outcome of prejudices and passions awakened by the Civil War, which could not be at once subdued. With the lapse of time, however, a new and better feeling has arisen, and now the mass of the population everywhere throughout the South condemn all acts of lawlessness and violence to person or property as wholly unjustifiable. Recently two counties in Georgia have been disgraced by acts of certain lawless persons who have gone about, masked, whipping and otherwise mistreating negroes. In one case a gang of fifteen marauders attacking the negroes on two plantations, abused them so unmercifully that they have abandoned their homes and crops for fear of being killed. The citizens of these counties, hearing of these proceedings, at once assembled in public meeting and adopted measures for the prevention of further outrages, and the indications are that the offenders, if discovered, will be punished as they deserve.

Every public movement, wherever undertaken, looking to the preservation of law and order and the protection of the weak and helpless, brings society one step nearer to that perfect government under which the persons and properties of all shall be absolutely secured without violence to the rights of any, and in this view these demonstrations of Southern sentiment, under the circumstances named, have a peculiar and gratifying significance.

THE Senatorial contest in New Hampshire has terminated in the election, on the forty-second joint ballot, of Hon. Austin F. Pike as the successor of Mr. Rollins. The result is on all sides regarded as a fortunate one. Mr. Pike is a man of ability and great independence of character, as well as of large experience in public affairs, and it is confidently believed that he will fill the position to which he is advanced with credit to himself and honor to the State. At any rate, he will not demean the dignity of the senatorial office by slavish subserviency to the "machine" which has so long dominated New Hampshire politics.

How much does a railroad company save by hiring a boy at a boy's wages to do a man's work, and then incurring through his boyish carelessness a smash-up which costs \$50,000 in money, to say nothing of half a dozen human lives? Such is the question addressed to the managers of the Troy and Boston Railroad by a collision of two freight trains last week, caused through the negligence of a telegraphic operator only seventeen years old, who, in the weariness of overwork, forgot to give the order for one of the trains to stop at his station. It is simply criminal that the lives of the traveling public should be entrusted, as on so many railroads they are, to the undisciplined hands of boys in their teens, and if self-interest will not force the companies to employ only men in such responsible positions the State ought to interfere.

THE story is told that President Arthur declined to start on his Western tour on Sunday, as had been arranged for him, in deference to the views of the Christian people of the country. It is added that Secretary Folger had previously told the President that he had conscientious scruples against traveling on Sunday, that he had never done so when he could possibly avoid it, and that he should decline to be one of the President's party if it set out on that day. In these days, when the barriers against Sabbath desecration are so violently assailed and widely disregarded, it is refreshing to find high officials recognizing the sanctity of the day and respecting the opinions of those who esteem its preservation as a day of rest and freedom from worldly employments to be of vital importance to the best interests of the State.

THE diversification of Southern agriculture makes steady progress. Georgia is now rejoicing over the great impetus given to her prosperity by the development of the "garden truck" business, as it is called—that is, the raising of vegetables and fruit for outside markets. This business has grown very rapidly during the last year, and its immense possibilities may be judged from the fact that the shipments of melons alone from that State this season to the North will reach seven thousand car-loads. The profits of this industry are so great that the prices of land have in some sections gone up from \$5 to \$50 an acre, and the single county of Brooks is estimated to have cleared over \$100,000 from this year's "truck." The business is capable of almost indefinite expansion, and it is not strange that the farmers of Georgia should be reported more hopeful than ever before, in view of this new source of profit.

ANOTHER striking illustration of the swiftness and vigor of "New Jersey justice" has just been afforded. On the 28th ultimo two New York thieves undertook to rob a bank cashier at Hoboken of a large sum of money in his possession. Failing, they attempted to escape, but were arrested and held until the 30th. On that day they were arraigned, and pleading guilty, were promptly sentenced to State Prison for ten years each at hard labor—the judge expressing regret that, under the law, he could not impose a severer punishment. The thieves expressed gratification at the mildness of their sentence, evidently realizing that had it been within the power of the court to give them twenty years of prison fare, it would certainly have done so. Criminals in New Jersey sometimes escape, from one cause or another, but there is no State where the courts can, as a rule, be so absolutely relied upon to enforce the demands of justice.

St. Louis is having an agitation over the Sunday question. The last Legislature passed a law amending the statute regulating dram-shops by increasing the license, and the Governor seized the occasion to recall the provision in the same statute forbidding the keeping open of saloons on Sunday. He ordered the police of St. Louis to enforce this regulation, and the Police Commissioners in revenge searched the statutes and discovered laws forbidding the keeping open of any kind of business establishment, or the transaction of any kind of business, on Sunday, and determined to enforce all alike. Accordingly, all sorts of people were arrested, and hundreds of cases were furnished the courts. Some of the saloon-keepers observed the law, while others defiantly broke it, and declared their purpose to fight all interference with their traffic. Everybody recognizes the fact that the Sabbath restrictions of our forefathers cannot be maintained in our large cities in these days, but the liquor dealers make a great mistake in thus setting their faces against any legal interference with their

traffic. The State has the undoubted right to close dram-shops on Sunday, and if their keepers were wise, they would not challenge the resentment of the community by their defiance of every attempt to subject them to wholesome laws.

A CADET at West Point, who by diligent study had won a position as one of the best students of the First Class, has just been dismissed for violation of the rules of the Academy in "hazing" a new cadet. The punishment is a severe one, but it is deserved. The facts show that the offense was one of the worst of its kind, the victim of the "hazing" being blindfolded, and then, after suffering from all sorts of annoyances, thrown into a ditch, to his serious bodily hurt. Doubtless the young ruffians who participated in this exploit imagined that they were engaged in a very manly performance and got a good deal of "fun" out of it; but it is possible that, to the leader of the outrage, who now finds himself summarily dismissed and sent home in disgrace, the affair seems by no means as amusing as it was before his detection. Secretary Lincoln is entitled to the thanks of the country for this fresh illustration of his determination to put a stop to the practice of "hazing" at the Academy.

THE Pennsylvania Democrats, following the example of the party in Ohio and Virginia, have "straddled" the tariff question. At their State Convention last week they adopted a resolution demanding that import duties shall be so arranged as to "prevent unequal burdens, encourage productive industries at home, and afford just compensation to labor, but not to create or foster monopolies." This declaration can be interpreted to suit the views of both Protectionists and Free Traders. It is an attempt to face both ways—to play double on a question of vital interest to the people, and it shows that the party leaders still regard the people as idiots or fools, capable of being humbugged at the sweet will of every clever mountebank who chooses to practice the arts of duplicity. It goes without saying that this assumption is altogether gratuitous, and that the Democracy will infallibly be defeated in 1884 if this dishonest policy shall be persisted in.

THE growing interest in the educational problem is one of the most promising signs of the times in the South. The great industrial exposition just opened with such éclat at Louisville, Ky., has its educational exhibit, and the occasion of this gathering has been seized for the holding of a convention, on the 19th, 20th and 21st instants, to consider the question of proper education in the South, how best to promote its interests, and from what source the needed funds may be derived with which to advance its standard to the requirements of the times in which we live. Governor Blackburn has sent a circular-letter to the Governors of the various States, calling their attention to the matter, and asking them to appoint a delegation of their ablest citizens who take an interest in the question of popular education. The Governor rightly thinks that a conference on this subject will certainly do good in drawing to it public attention, and may make suggestions that will redound to the glory of our common country. It is to be hoped that the invitation will meet a wide acceptance.

ONE of the most ridiculous financial schemes ever known has just been set afoot in England. It is nothing less than an attempt to galvanize the immense pile of worthless Confederate bonds, and secure honest gold in exchange for this great stock of old paper. The project would appear incredible were it not soberly announced that a syndicate of prominent men has been formed, who have procured such names for trustees as Lord Penzance, one of the law lords, Hon. Mr. Bruce, a leading member of Parliament, and Mr. Martin, an influential London banker. The syndicate have secured opinions from a lot of prominent lawyers that the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution, which prohibits the payment of any part of the rebel debt, need be no bar to the redemption of these bonds, and they propose to force a settlement by "boycotting" all Southern enterprises which seek European capital until this little bill is settled. The whole scheme betrays such monumental ignorance of the history and status of the bonds in question, and of the feeling of Southerners themselves regarding their payment, that it would be hopeless to argue with its authors. The only thing to do is to let them wait and find out what fools they are making of themselves.

THE annual convention of the Civil Service Reform Association at Newport last week was made notable by the address of its President, George William Curtis. Naturally and properly, he devoted considerable space to a congratulatory review of the work accomplished during the past year, in the enactment of a Civil Service Reform law by Congress and the only less important step in the same direction taken by the New York Legislature for the Empire State. But the reformers are only encouraged by this success to renewed efforts in the cause, and Mr. Curtis sounded the keynote for the next advance. This is a movement to secure the repeal of the United States statutes which limit the term of most of the subordinate officers to four years, and which result in practically establishing that term for all offices, places and employments in the service, except such as are specifically excepted. These statutes were passed in 1820, and the four year system thus inaugurated has proved a most efficient agent in the prostitution of the public service to political ends. There is really no argument against a repeal of the obnoxious statutes, and although the spoilsmen will doubtless fight bitterly for a system that inures only to their benefit, they are doomed to ultimate defeat.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Domestic.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR and party left Chicago, on Friday last, en route to Yellowstone Park.

CHARLEY FORD, the slayer of Jesse James, was arrested at Kansas City, Mo., last week, under an old indictment for robbery.

THE last of the whisky ring suits—that of A. C. Herring, of Chicago—has been compromised by the Solicitor of the Treasury.

THE peach crop promises in some sections to exceed that of last year. It is estimated that 5,000,000 baskets will be shipped over one Delaware railroad.

THE body of Senor Barca, the Spanish Minister, who committed suicide, has been sent to Spain, Mrs. Barca and her daughter accompanied the remains.

THE State of Virginia has presented a claim on the Federal Treasury for about \$750,000 on account of the distribution of the surplus revenue forty-five years ago.

THE latest reports indicate that the corn crop in Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska will be enormous. In Nebraska as high as 100 bushels of oats to the acre has been yielded.

A NUMBER of claimants has just brought actions against the trustees of the Brooklyn Bridge to recover damages for injuries suffered by the accident on the bridge on Decoration Day.

THE fifteen cigar manufactories in New York city from which 10,000 employes were locked out a fortnight ago were opened on the 4th instant, and nearly all the men returned to work.

FIVE suits for damages and penalties have been commenced in Philadelphia against the Western Union Telegraph Company for delay in transmitting messages. The strike of the operators still continues.

THE Pennsylvania Democratic State Convention, held at Harrisburg last week, nominated Robert Taggart for Auditor general and Joseph Ponek for State Treasurer. The tariff plank of the platform may be defined as a "straddle."

SETH HASTINGS GRANT, who has been private secretary to Mayor Edison since the latter took office on January 1st, was last week appointed Comptroller of New York city to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Allan Campbell.

A COMMITTEE appointed by the New York Produce Exchange to take into consideration the feasibility of co-operating with other exchanges to organize a commercial telegraph company, last week opened books for the subscriptions to the proposed stock.

AN exhaustive report of the Government Cattle Commission shows that no foot-and-mouth disease exists among the cattle of this country. All the talk in the British Parliament, therefore, about the importation of diseased cattle from this country was mere gratuitous vaporing.

NINE inmates of the Soldiers' Home at Dayton, Ohio, were expelled last week at the point of the bayonet, by order of the governor, acting under the instructions of the Board of Managers. The charges against them were drunkenness and jumping a fence and leaving without permission.

THE Minnesota Democracy have nominated W. W. McNair for Governor on a platform which denounces excessive revenue, declares for a tariff for revenue only, and against sumptuary legislation and the submission of a prohibitory amendment; and in favor of river improvement appropriations.

THERE were 155 failures in the United States reported to *Bradstreet's* during the past week—13 less than in the preceding week, 46 more than in the corresponding week in 1882, and 80 more than in the like week in 1881. The more important failures were in the New England hides, leather and boot and shoe trades.

THE special committee appointed to investigate the charges made by Representative Ives Belmont of fraud in connection with the importation of sugar at San Francisco and Portland, have concluded their investigation on the Pacific Coast, and will meet in New York city this week to confer with sugar importers before making their report.

At a convention of the German-American Teachers' Association, held in Chicago last week, a report was presented which showed that in this country German is taught in 889 cities and towns to 306,000 pupils by 4,250 teachers. Of these, 118,650 pupils and 1,064 teachers are in the public schools, an increase during the year of 14,200 pupils and 200 teachers.

THE apparent reduction of the public debt during July was \$7,900,590. The receipts for the month, compared with those for July, 1882, show a falling off of over \$4,250,000, this loss being mainly in internal revenue receipts. The operation of the new tax law, by which the tobacco tax has been reduced one-half and certain other taxes abolished, explains the loss.

RETURNS from seventy of the eighty-eight counties in Ohio show that under the Scott law 1,019 recognized drinking saloons have been closed; and that the aggregate amount realized from the 8,412 paying the tax is \$1,494,200. In Cincinnati it has filed the Treasury and made a reduction in the rate of taxation possible. The proportion of saloons which have been closed by the law is twelve per cent.

Foreign.

GREAT BRITAIN has appealed to the Sultan of Morocco to abolish the slave trade.

SMALLPOX and a malignant fever more fatal than yellow fever are raging on the coast of Guatemala.

A DISPATCH from Saigon states that Tuduc, the King of Anam, died on July 20th, and was succeeded by Phudao.

THE Count de Chambord has so far recovered from his late illness as to justify confidence in his restoration to health.

THE British Government has directed its health officers to thoroughly disinfect all cargoes of rags arriving at British ports from Egypt.

THE eldest son of the Right Hon. Alexander James Beresford, Beresford-Hope, member of Parliament for Cambridge University, was married last week to Evelyn, daughter of General Frost, of St. Louis, Mo.

A MOVEMENT is on foot in London for the erection of a memorial to, and the raising of a fund for the assistance of the family of, Captain Webb, who lost his life while endeavoring to swim the rapids below Niagara Falls.

THE trial of the ten Jews at Nyiregyhaza, Hungary, who were charged with murdering Esther Solymosi, a Christian girl, in the synagogue at Tuzsa Eszlar, in order to procure her blood to mix in the pascha bread, has been concluded. The verdict of not guilty was returned.

The Pictorial Spirit of the Illustrated Foreign Press.—SEE PAGE 403.



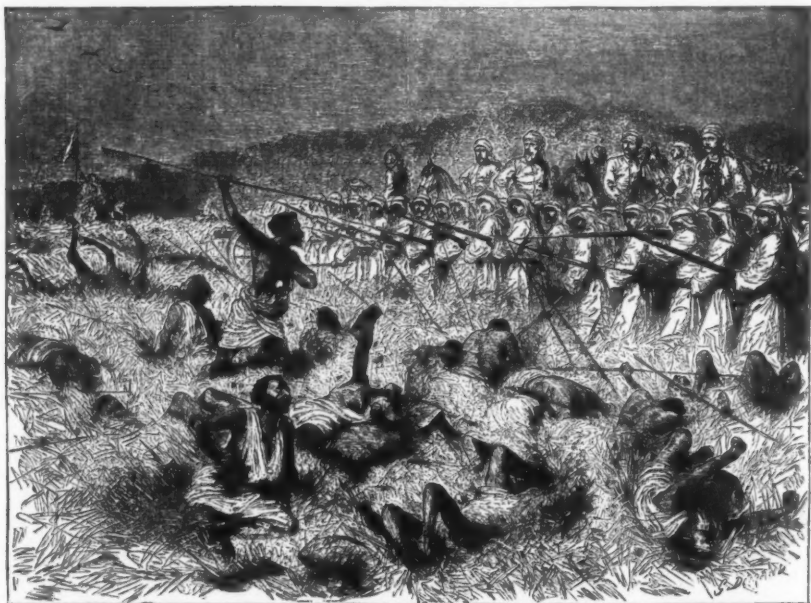
IRELAND.—DEPARTURE OF "ASSISTED" EMIGRANTS AT CLIFDEN, COUNTY GALWAY.



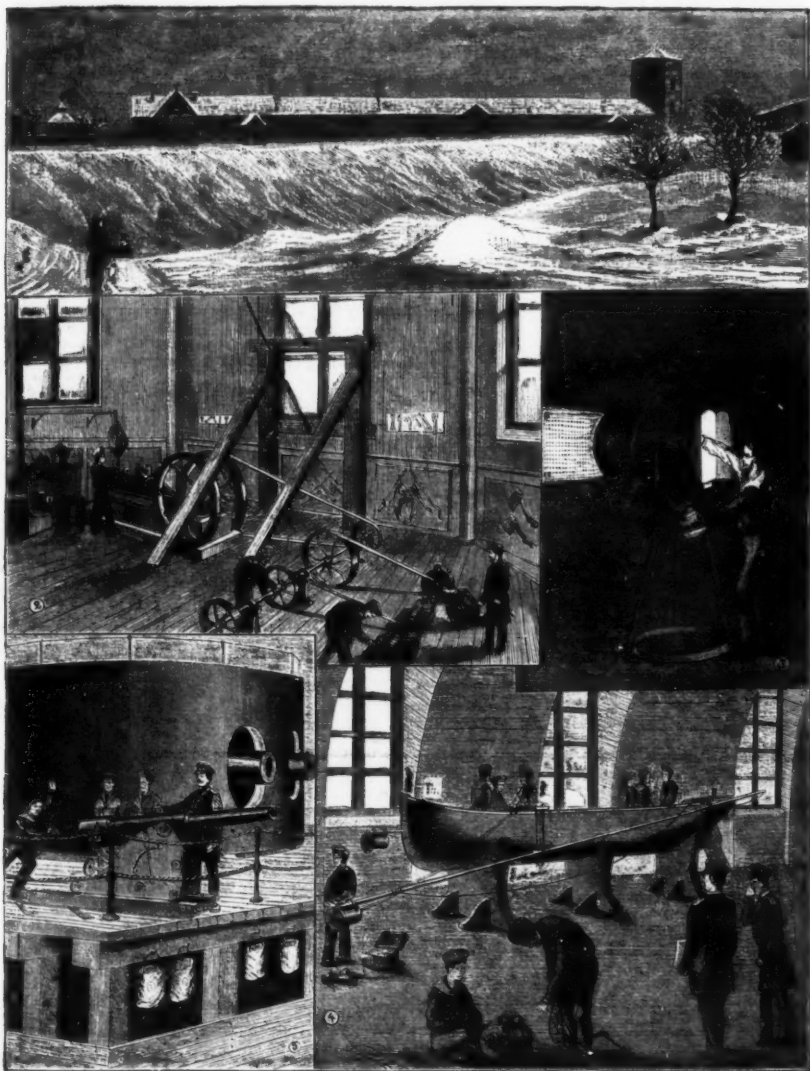
ITALY.—INAUGURATION AT PARMA, JUNE 24TH, OF THE MONUMENT TO VICTOR-EMMANUEL.



FRANCE.—THE CHATEAU DE FROHSDORF, RESIDENCE OF THE COUNT DE CHAMBORD.



THE REBELLION IN THE SOUDAN.—A BATTLE ON THE NILE BETWEEN THE REBELS AND THE FORCES OF HICKS PASHA.

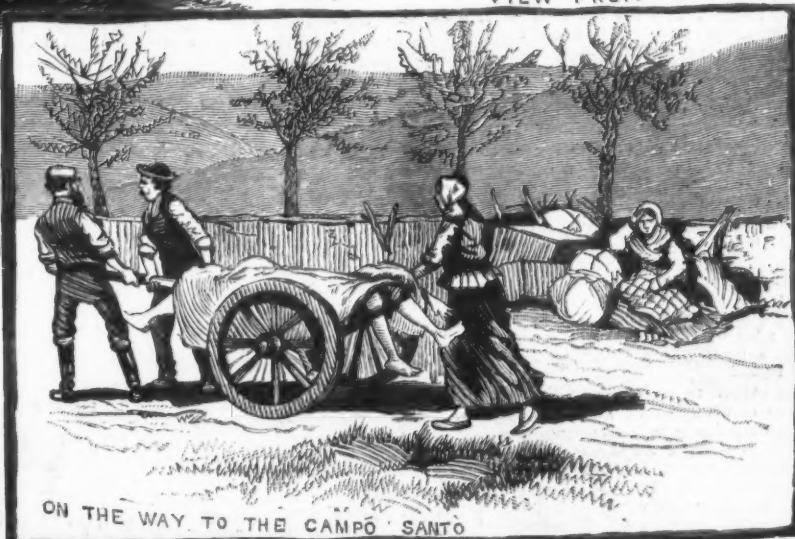
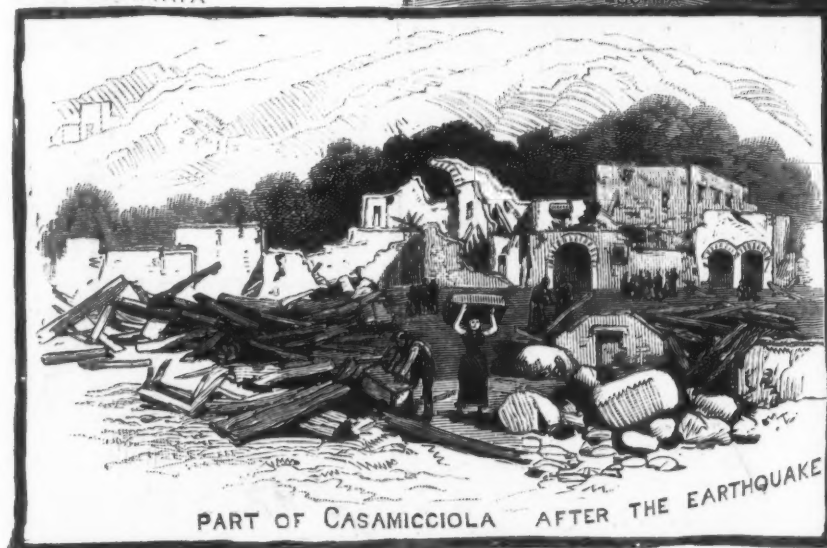


1. Riding School. 2. Gas Motor and Electrical Machine. 3. Electric Lantern for Lighthouse or Ships. 4. Torpedo Boat. 5. Ironclad Turret and 4-inch Breech-loading Gun.

RUSSIA.—SCENES IN THE ARSENAL AT CRONSTADT.



EGYPT.—THE CHOLERA VISITATION.—QUARANTINE EXAMINATION AT BRINDISI.



ITALY.—CASAMICCIOLA, ON THE ISLAND OF ISCHIA, SCENE OF THE EARTHQUAKE OF JULY 28TH—SOME OF THE RUINS OF THE EARTHQUAKE OF 1881.—SEE PAGE 402.



KENTUCKY.—THE EXPOSITION AT LOUISVILLE—THE ARRIVAL OF PRESIDENT ARTHUR AT THE EXPOSITION BUILDING, AUG. 1ST.—SEE PAGE 402.

WHAT THE FISHERS FOUND IN THEIR NET.

TWO fishermen at eve,
Their seine in the waters set,
And they wonder what the sea will
leave
In the morning in their net.

Two fishers draw at dawn
A heavy seine from the sea,
And they wonder, as to the boat it is
drawn,
What fish in their net may be.

No fish is in the net,
But a mermaid surely is there,
You can tell her by the seashells set
Like gems in her golden hair.

Ah, Heaven save us and bless!
No man ever saw such a thing
As a mermaid clad in a bridal dress
And wearing a wedding-ring!

J. M. H.

A SUMMER ROMANCE.

"ST. PHILIP'S STREET!" A lonely little station, quite in the woods, it seemed to the curious travelers looking out as the train slowed up. A pretty girl stepped to the platform, and a man, holding a book still open, followed her. These were the only passengers for St. Philip's; the whistle shrieked, and the next moment the train was thundering away beyond recall.

This was the thought flashing on the man who stood yet on the platform staring after; though whether he would have recalled it, if he could, was a question with him even then. A bit dazed, he turned and stared at the opposite mountain, at the houseless country all around; then slowly he stepped over the track into the one grassy road round which the girl had disappeared.

He thought to close his book, and, with a smile which broadened most to a laugh, he walked on down the lonely road. Whither would it lead him? in what sort of place was he doomed, at least, to spend the night? For he had never before stopped at St. Philip's; he had, in fact, never dreamed to stop there now, or ever, till that last little moment when he left the train so suddenly, he had not time even to close his magazine.

He walked on still smilingly. It did not matter any way. True, he was bound for a place far distant, and his luggage had gone ahead; but he could follow on the morrow. What mattered one night, even though he must camp out in this wilderness? And perhaps beyond he would find some very attractive spot where he would prefer to pass his vacation; a trifle would bring the luggage back, and so—

He strove to argue down the odd circumstance of his stopping at St. Philip's; he admitted no cause to quarrel with his impulse, yet he inclined to all the same. Suddenly he frowned a bit—as a man must—suddenly realizing that he has made himself ridiculous; still, whether he would have recalled the train was a question with him even yet. That moment he looked ahead, and saw what there was of St. Philip's he had now come upon.

A small, straggling hamlet, hugging closely the base of the mountain which hung down over it. A picturesque place enough it looked in the evening sunlight; it would have captivated an artist's or a poet's soul at once; but Howard Ralph was neither, and he only walked prosaically up the first street, seeking a place to pass the night.

There was no sign of an inn anywhere he could see. He stopped to inquire of a man he saw standing in a doorway.

"Inn?" the man answered, with a laugh. "There never was an inn in St. Philip's Street as I heard on. If you want to stop, you can stop here; we make a business of taking boarders. You come from the train, of course," he added, leading the way into the little parlor. "You must have walked powerful slow; the young lady's been here five minutes and more."

"The young lady?"
"The young lady, yes. You saw her? No doubt; such a face as hers wouldn't be likely to escape—well, I must say, such a corresponding chap as you. She's one of our boarders, regular; been here two years now." The man glanced with an honest, wistful, dissatisfied look from the newcomer to his magazine. "Guess you don't mean to take long board, though; you don't seem to have much luggage. But perhaps you left it at the station? The boy's going right off for the young lady's, and he can bring yours, too."

"Yes, but—"
"Oh, I see, you just want to spend the night? Odd, but, of course, you're welcome. Perhaps to-morrow," he bent closer, and ended in a sly whisper—"perhaps, when you see our young lady closer, you'll decide to stay a while."

Howard Ralph was a man not easily embarrassed, but he fairly writhed now under the speaker's innocent words and glances. He plunged into his answer right recklessly, albeit it cost a lie.

"The fact is—the fact is, I did not at all intend stopping at St. Philip's. My luggage was checked for Brampton, but the—the natural beauty of the place attracted me, and the fact is, I may like to stay here. What attractions have you? Fishing, boating, all that, I suppose, of course?"

"It's no object deceiving you, stranger. There isn't water enough to float a boat in ten miles of St. Philip's. All we have is the mountain."

"All the same, I think I'll stay."

He was not looking at his delighted host; he had turned, ere answering, at the sound of a light step and a rippling laugh in the hall without; he stood, now gazing at the little figure tripping towards the roadway, with the words involuntarily on his lips. He did

not see it again that night; but once yet, while at supper, he heard the rippling laugh; once, talking after with his host on the piazza; once, when the latter was leaving him at the door of his sleeping-room.

"Who is the young lady?" he asked, with one of his own impulses.
"She's Miss Herndon—Miss Marion Herndon. She's—"

The man on the door-sill did not finish, for he within had hastily set the lamp on the table and stood staring at him with an expression which caused him to retreat below with the barely-repressed opinion that the young man with the magazine might prove a very good boarder, but he was afraid he was a little "off."

"Marion Herndon!"
Midway between a gasp and an ejaculation, Howard Ralph sank into the chair beside the table and took out his cigarettes.

It was a coincidence, truly. It was not strange that he should smoke up the most of them ere he could compose himself to sleep.

A coincidence indeed? He began to realize it in the morning. So far it had been a dream, a rumble; he had come almost to believe the very words he heard a fancy of his own. But the scrap he came in contact with while dressing forced it down on him a truth. A letter in his pocket ending thus:

"Your obstinacy in regard to this girl exceeds my comprehension. What possible objection is there to your making her acquaintance? Because she has money, would it be impossible for you to fall in love with her—or, if you see fit not, are you obliged to marry her?"

"I have no patience with you, Howard. I know if you once saw Marion Herndon, you would fall in love with her; and I wanted you to have the opportunity to win a charming wife and—a fortune, all at once. But your chances are over now; she goes to-morrow, for the second time, to that absurd place in the mountains to find a husband, perchance, in some long-nosed farmer who does not dream she has a cent."

He re-read it with mixed emotions. This, then, was the end of the long war he had waged with his ambitious sister, his persistent thwarting of her schemes for the past two months. He because his honest soul despised such speculation, had vowed, final y, never to look into the face of Marion Herndon so long as he should live. He could but smile as he realized how late had tricked him and helped Mrs. Marbury Pell.

"I know if you once saw Marion Herndon you would fall in love with her."

His eyes met the words again to rest there; somehow he could not endure now those other daring ones. Still, if ever there was a prophetic in the nineteenth century, it was this same Mrs. Marbury Pell. He was beginning to feel a certain awe of his elder sister; he came suddenly to delight even in her presumption; he was on the point of according her full forgiveness, yes, thanks, for her persistent scheming, when—

A merry, rippling laugh floated up from the porch below. As though it were the most natural of things, Howard Ralph went out and down the stairs. He was face to face with Marion Herndon ere he realized his own presumption. But she did not mind, he saw, delightedly; she was frolicking with the dog, and she looked up with a blush, yet with a smile.

"Good-morning," she said, and then—"I saw you on the train yesterday, but I did not dream you were coming here," she added, frankly. "Whatever attracted you to St. Philip's?" was the question plainly written in her face.

He could but be taken a bit aback.

"I was not intending to stop at St. Philip's," he stammered, "but—but I did," he finished, simply.

"And I think you did a very sensible thing," she answered, merrily; she seemed really to enjoy his odd conclusion. "You will surely like St. Philip's, if you do not mind the quiet. I think there is no place so charming on the earth. But, then, I have special reasons for liking such—"

She paused abruptly, as though remembering she was talking to—a stranger. Her reasons flashed on him; she liked St. Philip's because she was free from a throng of suitors she must, at best, suspect; because here she might have the satisfaction of knowing that some man loved her, even though he were the long-nosed farmer she could never marry. And then suddenly his own position dawned on him. She had heard of him, of course; Mrs. Marbury Pell would never scheme all on one side. She would hear his name—hear it this very morning, and then—

What had attracted him to St. Philip's would be quickly revealed to her. The realization was unendurable; he could barely control himself to renew polite conversation. What should he do? Go to his host and beg him to conceal his name? Quite too ridiculous. Go away now, escape this terrible dénouement at any cost? He could not—he would not.

Howard Ralph was quite beside himself as he went in to breakfast. But fortune favored him.

"Mr. Rolfe, I think you said your name was?" was the remark, to which he wickedly nodded acquiescence. So the bliss of the days was spared him—the near happy days wherein they lived and strolled together up the mountain's heights and through the pretty valley. For it was early season; they were the only boarders yet arrived, and somehow it seemed the most natural of things to both that she should show him all the familiar nooks, the fairest bits of St. Philip's.

A three days' rapture, every hour in which he grew madder in love with Marion Herndon, and some blissful moments it dawned to him that she did not dislike him—that is, she did not dislike the strange Mr. Rolfe who might not dream she was an heiress. This thought was the one bitter drop always in the cup, and the sole restraint on a passion which, save for

it, could never have lived three days unexpressed.

So he was pondering when came that unexpected mail from Brampton. It chanced she wrote it to him.

"You are a brother of Mrs. Marbury Bell?" she asked quietly, as she handed him the letters.

It was all over; he read that plainly as he looked up in her face. It was naught to him that moment, her frank look of disappointment, the bit of real trouble she scarcely meant that he should see, seeing that they were to be strangers for evermore. Howard Ralph was to be nothing to her, whatever had been Mr. Rolfe!

Plain, so plain, and yet he could not blame her. It was his own fault; he should have been frank with her at the outset; she might have believed him then. But how have been frank without being—ridiculous?

What to do? She certainly would not believe him now, however eloquent his explanation; strong as his passion, he strangely shrank from it. The one thing was to go away, to relieve her of his annoying presence, and, perhaps, a further day would come—

He could not; he would not. The fiat was eternal, he told himself, and yet—what to do? The miserable days dragged slowly; he scarcely dared speak to Marion Herndon, and she barely spoke to him. He rambled alone these days; even the dog deserted him for her. It was an exasperating situation, and yet, he could do nothing but wander up the mountain's heights and through the pretty valley, wondering if she cared.

Did she? No. Always the same answer, uncompromising, prompt. That look of hers was but the pain born of a fresh deception, unnatural, nor strange. More than ordinarily he was realizing this that morning he strode up St. Philip's mountain, desperate, scarce looking where he walked—on, on absorbedly till—

His foot struck empty air; a vision of rocks, a blackness, and he lay senseless on the cliff below. In the mystery betwixt life and life, till suddenly what he fancied an angel's wing brushed his forehead, and the faint music of a voice fell on his ear.

"Can it be that he is dead—oh, no! It cannot be, it must not be. I will not have it so! Oh, Nero, good dog, go and fetch them; go and bring help to me. Do you not see I cannot leave my darling here; the only man I—I ever liked!"

The voice faltered; the speaker started with a little shamed despairing cry, for the man beside her had opened his eyes, and was gazing at her a bit dazed, yet with a growing look of rapture which told how well he knew.

"Marion?"
She could not even hide her face, this poor Marion Herndon; for faint, yet stunned, as he was, he had started up and clasped her hands in his.

"You must not call me Marion," she gasped, despairingly, "and you must forget those words I said. I cannot help that I said them, and—and I am glad you are not hurt; but—I do not care if you do love me now; you know why you came to St. Philip's; because—because— you gave in at last to Mrs. Marbury Bell; you—"

But she was talking between his kisses now; he had taken her in his arms, and was fondling her—ah! so tenderly, but deliberately, as though it were the most positive of things. And she, strange girl, was permitting it, even while she spoke.

"Do you know why I came to St. Philip's?" he interrupted her.

She did not answer, she was too ashamed of her own happy self to say any more to him. He held her closer while he told her what the reader has already guessed—of the sweet face he saw in the car that day; the face that held his eyes that long journey through, that drew him, despite himself, out of the car after the little girl that owned it so mad his soul to lose it. Could he help that the little girl was Marion Herndon?

This and all the rest he told her, sitting there. What woman will not believe a lover in a lover's arms? She looked up at him in gentle amazement, but with tender eyes.

"Is it not a pretty Summer romance, dear?" she murmured.

"My Marion!"

Words could wait but not kisses, that moment thought Howard Ralph.

So fate helped Mrs. Marbury Bell.

VIEWS IN THE YELLOWSTONE.

THE visit of President Arthur to the Yellowstone fixes public attention upon that most wonderful region. This immense park abounds in the most beautiful views, some of which are represented in the sketches on pages 397 and 404. The Grand Cañon presents one of the most remarkable sights to be found anywhere in the world. Not only is the gaze entranced by the wonderful groupings of crags and rocks, which open up in changing pictures like the shifting scenes of a panorama, but also by the brilliant tints of every hue, which the Hot Springs through long ages have painted upon the cliffs. Riding along the brink of the cañon, the visitor is almost overwhelmed by the grandeur and sublimity of the scene.

Yellowstone Lake is a large and beautiful sheet of water lying in the lap of snow-capped mountains at an elevation of 7,784 feet above the sea. Its dimensions are about twenty miles north and south, and fifteen miles across, making it the largest lake at so great an elevation in North America. The surface is dotted by islands, the shores are broken by bays and inlets, and in the plenitude of its charms this beautiful lake challenges comparison with the famous inland seas of the Alps.

The geysers constitute to many visitors the most interesting feature of the park. Notable among these is the giant geyser, which at its fortnightly eruption sends up a grand column of boiling water 250 feet in the air, in a series of quick pulsations, which assume the form of separate fountains, one above the other. The eruption is accompanied by subterranean tremors and hoarse rumblings, which are calculated to dismay the visitor, especially if they arouse him from sleep.

The Hot Springs are situated in a small valley.

1,000 feet above the Gardiner River. On the terraces, at various elevations, the water issues from many vents, in pulsating waves, which overflow the basins and deposit thin corrugated layers of the substance held in solution. This deposit is moderately hard while wet, but becomes quite soft and friable as it dries. The slow but ceaseless operation of the springs has resulted in building up terraces after terrace of scallop-edged, limpid pools and basins of hot water, of varied size, form and temperature.

A FRIGHTFUL DISASTER.

ABOUT FIVE THOUSAND LIVES LOST BY AN EARTHQUAKE IN ITALY.

THE most frightful disaster of the century occurred on the night of July 28th, when the Island of Iechia, lying off the famous Bay of Naples, was devastated by an earthquake, and the beautiful watering place of Casamicciola was destroyed, with thousands of its inhabitants. Casamicciola is a town of about 4,000 inhabitants, with hot sulphur springs, which, in connection with its delightful climate, made it a favorite Summer resort for the people of Naples, fifteen miles away. The season was at its height, and there were 2,000 visitors on the island, including wealthy Roman and Neapolitan families and several Deputies, who were taking the baths there. On Saturday evening a majority of the people of the upper classes were at the theatre, where a burlesque was to be given, which opened with a scene representing an earthquake. The curtain had just risen when a tremendous shock was felt. A fearful roar followed and the ground rocked like the sea in a storm. A great cry of terror arose from the audience, who were thrown into a heap, and a large number of them were buried beneath the timbers of the building which fell upon them. Two more shocks occurred. All who could rushed outside of the theatre, where a scene of the wildest confusion was encountered. The whole town was one great mass of ruins, from which rose the shrieks of hundreds of victims who had been imprisoned by the falling buildings. The darkness was so dense that those who had escaped injury scarcely dared to move, even to assist those calling for help. Hundreds of persons clambered into the trees for safety, but most of the people escaped to the shore, where bonfires were lighted as signals of distress. Hundreds of half-naked men and women, wild with terror and grief, ran to and fro among the ruins with torches during the night searching for missing friends. A gentleman who was staying at the Hotel Piccola Sentinella, and who escaped with his life, relates that he only had time to secure some candles for use in the darkness of the ruins before the collapse of the building. A person who lived in the now ruined bathing establishment says he escaped from the place amid falling walls and balconies, the terrified people shouting, "To the sea!"

News of the disaster was quickly carried to Naples, and the Minister of Public Works and the Prefect hurried to the scene with a large force of soldiers, who at daybreak began to search the ruins. Up to midday on Sunday one thousand persons had been rescued, and twenty-four people were got out alive as late as Monday, with six more as late as Wednesday. Many more might have been saved if a larger force of rescuers had been available earlier. Many persons who were heard groaning during Sunday night were dead before they could be reached and carried to places of safety. But five houses had been left standing in the town, and the windows and doors of these were torn away and every room was filled with cots, on which rested the mangled bodies of men and women. Relatives and friends of the dead and lost crowded around these improvised hospitals, and the scenes following the recognition of mothers by their children and of children by mothers were beyond description. The road leading from the city to the seashore was crowded with men carrying stretchers laden with the victims. Mules went jogging by loaded also with the sufferers, while doctors rushed from cart to cart administering aid, and priests with vestments fluttering were hurrying towards the moaning heaps and giving the last sacrament of religion. Every shape and description of vessel was called into requisition to carry the killed to Naples. Some of these boats were loaded only with men who were dragged from one of the baths, and others were freighted with women. One little sailboat started to Naples with the water almost to the gunwale. In the bow the bodies of twenty-four infants were heaped together, and in the stern a dozen women. Their clothes were tattered and torn, but enough remained to show that they were nursemaids, and were probably playing with the children when the terrible disaster happened. Most of the corpses recovered were so discolored by dirt that even after they had been washed the features were unrecognizable. Almost every corpse was of a dark-blue hue, and death in many cases must have been caused by suffocation. The stench from the dead bodies of human beings and animals soon became almost unbearable. As it was utterly impossible to recover and bury all the bodies, Signor Genella, Minister of Public Works, ordered that, in view of the horrible exhalations from the decomposing remains, the unrecovered corpses be left where they lie and liquid lime be poured over the ruins made by the earthquake. Casamicciola was thus converted into a vast cemetery.

In some cases the scenes in half-buried houses were exactly similar to the scenes at the famous earthquake at Lisbon. Mothers and children were found clasped together at the doors, while the young men of the household were discovered, ax in hand, evidently having met their death while attempting to cut a passageway for their mothers and sisters. The glass windows were broken, and mud and dirt piled up against the side of the house, shutting out light and air. In many cases the bodies of men were found in the doorways crushed to death.

The shock was felt all over the little island, which is about seven miles long and four miles wide. The ground opened in many places, while in other places there was no movement. Water gushed out of springs. Several boilers in the bathing-house burst. Lacco and Forio, the other chief towns on the island, also suffered, though not so severely, the death-roll footing up about 500 at the former and about 300 at the latter, with 200 more at Fontano Serrara. At Casamicciola the mortality was simply appalling, the latest estimates placing the whole number of victims at between four and five thousand. One estimate places the total deaths on the island at 8,000. Not a few of those who were rescued from the ruins alive had suffered fatal injuries, and many of them will be crippled for life. The disaster, of course, caused the greatest excitement at Naples, and only less at Rome, as many Romans had villas on the island. The hospitals at Naples were soon crowded with wounded survivors. The King and Queen of Italy subscribed 100,000 lire and the Pope 25,000 lire for the relief of the sufferers.

This is not the first time that the place has suffered a loss of life from earthquakes. As recently as 1881 over 100 lives were lost and nearly 300 houses destroyed in Casamicciola, which was visited by two earthquakes eleven days apart. The centre of the area of the recent shock was the same as that of two years ago, but the radius was wider. The shock was felt at sea, and, according to some accounts, even at Naples. Some of the scenes after this calamity are depicted in our illustration.

THE LOUISVILLE EXPOSITION.

THE Southern Exposition for which Louisville has been so long preparing was successfully opened on August 1st. The day was a general public holiday, all business being suspended. With the first streak of daylight crowds of people

began pouring into the city. Trains were doubled up, and by nine o'clock the main streets were so full that it was difficult to pass along the sidewalks. The Presidential party left their hotel at eleven o'clock in carriages, accompanied by a body of police and local military organizations, and moved by the most direct route to the Exposition buildings. They received a warm welcome the entire distance, the thousands of people cheering lustily as the visitors passed them. The President was kept continually bowing from side to side of his carriage. Frequently the cheering became so intense that he rose, hat in hand, and bowed his acknowledgments to the people.

The great main building, capable of holding 20,000 people, was filled completely, and the crowd was too great for comfort. President Dupont, of the Exposition, welcomed the President in a fitting speech. The President responded, and concluded by starting the vast machinery and pronouncing the Exposition open. Subsequently the President left the grand stand and took a tour through the building. The Seventh (New York) Regiment Band swayed many pleasant memories with "Down Upon the Suwanee River." This was warmly appreciated, and when the applause died away the band and organ struck up "Dixie." This was followed by "Hail to the Chief," "America," and other patriotic airs. A splendid lunch was set in the park—a part of the Exposition grounds—by B. Dupont, president of the company. To this the President went from the Exposition, and at its conclusion drove to the Galt House. In the evening the Penderius Club gave a dinner to the party, which included only the members of the club and invited guests.

The Exposition buildings consist of the main building, the annex for sawmills and other noisy machines, and the two wings for the batteries of boilers which supply power for all the machinery on exhibition. The main building is in form a parallelogram, two stories high, having a front of 900 feet on Fourth avenue, and a depth of 600 feet along Central Park. The western side faces on Sixth Street, and the southern opens upon the ground devoted to a practical exhibition of Southern agriculture, where cotton, tobacco, hemp, corn, and all other Southern products, may now be seen in luxurious growth. The corners and central fronts of the building are higher than the other portions, and the white paint that prevails everywhere is here relieved with colors and gilding in ornamental designs, the word "Southern" in large letters, appearing on each front. The floor area of the main building, including the gallery, about fifty feet wide, that extends entirely around, is only twenty per cent. less than that of the main building at the Centennial. The building is divided into six great halls, each about 150 feet wide and rising about 75 feet to a glass roof. Entering at the northeast corner, one has unobstructed views 900 feet to the south and 600 feet to the west. The main building and art gallery are illuminated with 4,500 Edison incandescent lights and the courts with seventy-five arc lights furnished by the Jenny Company. The Edison lights are of sixteen-candle power and the arc lights of 2,000-candle power. About forty miles of copper wire, or 40,000 pounds, are used in lighting. The plant for the light is the largest ever used.

The machinery department of the Exposition is an important feature. The space occupied by this department is almost half of the vast ground floor of the main building. To operate the various machinery, steam engines with a capacity of 1,500-horse power have been located in the building. This requires seven batteries of boilers, equal to four boilers each. These are connected with the engines by five main lines of shafting averaging 300 feet each. The shafting is constructed in telescope form and is speeded at 200 revolutions per minute.

THE GRAND ARMY REUNION.

THE national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, which opened at Denver, Col., on July 25th, proved a most successful meeting. The "Queen City of the Plains" was in festive attire. From every window flags were flying, festoons were waving and bunting was floating. Streamers of red, white and blue hung in graceful curves from window to window, from building to building, forming arches of the national colors throughout the business portion of the city. On the outskirts of the city, stretched out in regular curves, were 1,500 tents composing the camp, named in honor of the commandant, Camp Vandervoort. At sunrise on the 25th a salute of one hundred guns announced to the good people of Denver that the Grand Army national encampment was opened. At the camp the different drum corps aroused the soldiers by the beating of the reveille. Then the bands began to play and the preparations for the parade began. At ten o'clock General Logan, the marshal of the day, arrived with his escort. He was greeted with applause, and the old soldiers crowded around to shake his hand. Then came the Governor and his staff, soon followed by Commander Paul Vandervoort and staff. After a brief delay the speaking began. The address of welcome was made by Judge Symes, of Denver, who was followed by Governor Grant, of Colorado. Other speeches were made by the Commander, the Mayor, and others. The line of march was formed in the afternoon, and at two P. M. the grand parade of 4,000 veterans in line started on its way through the Denver streets. The column was reviewed by General Logan, Commander Vandervoort and Governor Grant at the grand triumphal arch in front of the St. James Hotel. It is estimated that 100,000 people witnessed the procession. In the evening a flambeau procession and fireworks made the city brilliant with flame, and the bands were playing in every quarter. The remainder of the encampment fulfilled the promise of the opening day, and the veterans separated full of enthusiasm over the success of the meeting.

THE BEEFSTEAK CLUB.

THERE are beefsteaks, and there are beefsteaks. To a select few only are the merits of the beefsteak intimately known. What does the frequenter of the ordinary restaurant know of a beefsteak? What does the average honest boarder know of a beefsteak? Nothing; absolutely nothing. And yet there is no dish on the great menu of human food more appetizing, toothsome, delicious and nutritious than the selfsame beefsteak. It must be tender; it must be thick; it must be embroiled with a fringe of golden fat; and it must be cooked as to come to table on a burning dish, transferred to a burning plate, with the rich, red gravy struggling for mastery with the coo, yet melting, butter, while a slice of onion puts in a word by way of a flavor. This is the beefsteak proper, and this is the steak which appears at the Lucullus-like banquets of the Beefsteak Club, composed of some of the "solid" men of New York. The banquet hall of these epicures is situated at the corner of Market and Monroe Streets. This body of knowing ones, disdainful of frocoes and daddoes, mirrors and Turkey rugs, Queen Anne furniture and silver epagernes, hold high revel in an apartment that may in good sooth be termed dingy, and whose flimsy the leather-junged auctioneer would gladly knock down for two dollars and a drink. But it is not for the sake of the surroundings that these worthies meet. It is to eat the beefsteak and to drink foaming ale out of the pewter. When the bed of bickory coals are at a white heat, the distinguished chef,

whose bank account touches the hundred thousands, taking a yielding, gracious steak and placing it in the folding toaster-fork, thrusts the fork with its precious freight into the glowing recesses of the stove. Expectancy is in every eye; every tooth is on the water's edge; conversation is at bated breath, while dulcet strains of fiddle reach listening and eager ears. After a given period the tongue is withdrawn, and the sputtering too tenderly brown steak appears to be cut into strips, each strip splashed on to the bosom of an expectant pat of butter, and then—ah! This is the beefsteak, and this is how it should be cooked and eaten.

PICNIC ON MARLEHEAD NECK.

THE march of progress has not destroyed that freshness of pleasure which ever attends a bit of cold chicken or lobster salad with a glass of fiz, partaken of on the green grass, whether it be by the hillside or riverside or seashore. There is a piquant flavor in the food, a bouquet in the wine, a joyousness in the feast, which surpasses all the sensuous gratification of a superbly-set table with its cut glass and glowing flowers and glittering cutlery and tidbits that a cordon bleu could serve in the form of dainty dinner. With the greensward for a carpet, the blue sky for a roof, and the murmuring sea for music, the picnic which we illustrate is simply perfect. The yellow basket has been carefully packed, the champagne very judiciously iced, the young couples with the "gooseberry-picking" boy capably matched. Everybody is hungry, for the omelette-laden breeze stealing across the heaving ocean is the best sauce ever served up with human food. The pastry has been made by the white hands of the girls, and will be rapturously eaten by the gentlemen in waiting, the small boy doing yeoman's work. Under the genial influence of the champagne the timid young man will become emboldened, and vows that lay "full fathoms five" in his bashful heart will come to the surface during that post-prandial stroll on the tawny sands. What fun washing up the dishes and plates and knives and forks! What fun setting up an empty bottle to fling pebbles at! What fun re-packing! What laughing at the awkwardness of the gentlemen! It is all fun, innocent merriment, and that delightful abandon begotten of youth, health, and the freedom of a meal taken *à fresco*.

PICTORIAL SPIRIT OF THE FOREIGN ILLUSTRATED PRESS.

Irish "Assisted" Emigrants.

The departure of "assisted emigrants" from Ireland for this country has led to many an interesting scene in the places from which they start. The illustration on page 400 shows the picture presented at Clifden, in County Galway, when the main street was crowded with people from the surrounding districts leaving their old homes for a new country. The priest and the two members of the Irish Royal Constabulary represent the Church and the State, while the emigrants taking leave of their friends and relations, as they wait for cars or carts to convey them to the steamer at Galway, illustrate many types of Irish nature.

The Chateau de Frohsdorf.

The Chateau de Frohsdorf, the residence of the Count de Chambord, is situated in Lower Austria, on the borders of Hungary. It is surrounded by a vast park, free to the public at all times, save the private grounds reserved by the blue-blooded owner. The chateau was formerly the property of the house of Liechtenstein. It was purchased from that family by the widow of Prince Murat, "le bon sauteur," and in 1841 became the residence of the Duchesse of Angoulême. This lady, on her deathbed in 1851, bequeathed Frohsdorf to the Count de Chambord, who from that date has used it as his headquarters and home. Quite close to Frohsdorf is the Chateau de Potten, which also belongs to the Count de Chambord. Potten is a mansion in the midst of the most picturesque surroundings. The mountains of Schneeberg, Raxalpa and Semmering guard it like grim sentinels. Both Frohsdorf and Potten are to be reached by the new line of railway from Vienna to Asping, Frohsdorf being one of the stations.

The Arsenal at Cronstadt.

We give an illustration of the arsenal at Cronstadt, in Russia. The military or outer harbor of Cronstadt is the great naval station of Russia, and its arsenal, barracks, cannon-foundry, etc., are among the most important establishments of the empire. All the approaches to the town are guarded by forts and batteries; in fact, the town is in itself a vast arsenal. The Government arsenal has a riding-school in connection with it, together with a gymnasium, drill-rooms, etc. Boys are here drilled and prepared for the naval service, and there is constant practice in the use of the newest weapons.

Monument to Victor-Emmanuel at Parma.

On the "glorious 24th of June," so cherished by Italian patriots and celebrated with enthusiastic joy, a monument to the memory of Victor-Emmanuel was rapturously inaugurated at Parma, "the city of Correggio," the "city of gold." An immense concourse of people thronged the piazza, the picturesque costumes of the inhabitants of neighboring towns and villages harmonizing with the gay military uniforms which were as thick as leaves in far-famed Vallombrosa. The Vice-President of the Chamber pronounced a thrilling and eloquent eulogy upon the deeply-loved monarch, and, with a cheer that rent the keen, full, blue sky, the monument was unveiled, revealing the King in the uniform of his beloved regiment of Chasseurs, the likeness being admirable. The statue is of marble, and stands upon the charming Piazza della Prefettura.

The Rebellion in the Sudan.

We illustrate an incident of the battle of the 29th of April last, in which Hicks Pasha, commanding the Sudan expeditionary force, defeated a body of 5,000 insurgents with heavy loss, 500 of the enemy being killed, including the lieutenant-general of the Mahdi, or False Prophet. The incident is thus described by an English officer in a note to the London Graphic: "After the gallant charge made by the chiefs up to the very cannon's mouth, the enemy, many of whom had fallen to rise up over and over again, saw that their leaders were slain, and cleared our front, plunging into the long grass on our right. We then saw a solitary man, spear in hand, walk straight up to us, as it seemed, with the intention of surrendering. 'Put down your spear!' our soldiers cried. Scornfully and defiantly he brandished it, saying, 'I shall go to Paradise.' Thereupon he was shot dead. Another of the enemy coolly walked among the dead, examining their faces. He also fell. One gallant chief, when his horse was rolled over, rushed at our square, banner in hand. He was followed by his retainers."

The Cholera in Egypt.

The cholera continues its frightful ravages in Egypt, the deaths at Cairo reaching over three hundred daily, while at other points the mortality is very great. Quarantine is now enforced more rigorously than at the outset. At Brindisi, one of the points touched by the overland route, travelers are subjected to detention and examination, and at all important ports increased precautions are being adopted to prevent the spread of the contagion. Our illustration depicts a quarantine examination at Brindisi.

THE ARTS AND SCIENCES.

Dr. Brown-Sequard has discovered a new anæsthetic which destroys sensibility, but not consciousness or physical activity, for an entire day or more.

Dr. Siemens calculates that the present annual yield of all the coal mines of the earth would suffice to keep up the fire of the sun, at its present intensity of light and heat, for about the forty-ninth part of a second.

Cases of Poisoning from the use of spurious perfumes have been reported in England. A heliotrope perfume caused a vesicular eruption, swelling and itching, in fact erysipelas on the face. It was made of the products of coal tar, and not from any principles of odoriferous plants.

Photographs, by a process invented by M. Mybridge, at Paris, can now be taken in the hundredth part of a second. He had taken six photographs during the leap of a clown. The figures are projected on a screen, and the clown is exhibited as in motion, with all his changes of position.

A Substitute for India-rubber has been invented by M. Dankworth and Leaders, of St. Petersburg. It is composed of a mixture of wood and coal tar, linseed oil, ozokerit, spermaceti and sulphur, which are thoroughly mixed and heated for a long time in large vessels by means of superheated steam.

It is a mistake to suppose that the crumbling of brick is due solely to great variations of temperature. M. Parise traces the disintegration to a microscopic organism. Atmospheric action will, of course, readily second the destructive effects of that pioneer penetrator of all but the most compact and well burned bricks.

A New Gun, two feet long, with a bore two and a half inches in diameter, has been invented in Scotland, for throwing a line over a wrecked vessel. The cord, coiled in the form of a cap, is put inside a steel canister, which is fired from the gun, the line streaming behind it. Two ounces of gunpowder carried the end of the line 400 yards.

M. Treve publishes in the *Moniteur Industriel* a plan for diminishing boiler explosions, which he points out—as has previously been shown—are due to leaving the boiler full of water, which by boiling parts with its air M. Treve advises the injection of air before reheating the water, and the use of a thermometer, which would indicate whether the vapor pressure is below that to be expected from the temperature of the water.

M. Schlumberger recommends that a bottle of ammonia should be placed in each barrel of petroleum. On ignition, by accident or otherwise, the bottle would break and the ammoniacal vapors would at once extinguish the fire. Dr. Peters Santa proposes to apply this method to collieries liable to fire damp. Tanks filled with ammonia would, it is said, stop the combustion, as it could not continue in an ammoniacal atmosphere.

Professor W. F. Barrett, of Dublin, has been making some interesting experiments to test the correctness of the discovery claimed to have been made by the late Baron von Reichenbach, viz., that a peculiar luminous effect, resembling a faint electric discharge in rarefied air, emanated from the poles of a magnet, and was rendered visible in a perfectly darkened room. These new experiments confirm those of Reichenbach.

A New Invisible Ink has been introduced by Dr. Widemann. It is made by intimately mixing 1 ounce oil 1 part, water of ammonia 20 parts, and water 100 parts. The mixture must be agitated each time the pen is dipped into it, as a little of the oil may separate and float on the surface, from which, if taken up by the pen, a stain would be left upon the paper. To make the writing appear, all that is needed is to dip the manuscript in water; when the paper dries the writing will vanish.

Nickel Crucibles, instead of silver ones, are recommended by M. Mermet for use in chemical manipulations. Nickel, indeed, is slightly attacked by melted potash, but so is silver itself. Nickel crucibles cost at first much less than those made of silver, and, moreover, they have the great advantage of melting at a higher temperature. It often happens that inexperienced chemists melt their silver crucibles in heating them over a gas lamp; but such an accident is not to be feared in working with crucibles made of nickel.

On May 19th, at about ten P. M., a remarkable aurora borealis was observed at Ludvika, in Sweden. It began as a faint band of light parallel with the horizon, which gradually grew broader and broader. The extraordinary feature of the phenomenon was, however, that this band had the appearance of an ice-covered lake on which the moon was shining. Promontories and shores covered with trees were seen, and also the faint outlines of farms. This phenomenon lasted about ten minutes, when the aurora changed into a suffused pink luminosity, like that of clouds near the setting sun.

Recent Excavations for public works in Paris have laid bare a store of native sulphur in masses of mixed rubbish. The crystallization is evident to the eye, and under the microscope the crystals are seen to be octahedral. M. Daubrée explains its presence on the supposition that sulphate of lime and organic matters, such as manure, leather, bones and vegetables, associated with it in the mass, have acted chemically on each other. In some places the sulphur is rich enough to pay for extracting. It appears in a breccia of small pieces, incrustated with crystals of sulphur. When the bed was opened by the excavators it exhaled a powerful odor resembling that of phosphorus, which was attributed to phosphated hydrogen.

The Russian Chemical Society having established a competition for the best lamps for burning the intermediate oils of the Caucasian naphtha, which have a density from 0.860 to 0.875, and found that the four competing lamps satisfy the required conditions, the best of them being that of M. Kumborg. According to experiments made by Professor Mendeleeff, the new lamps burn not only the intermediate oils, but also a purified mixture of all distillations, the heavy greasy oils which have a density of 0.910 at 15° included. Like the American naphtha, the Baku naphtha would thus yield more than two thirds (nearly three-quarters) of its weight of oil available for lamps, the oils from this last being far less dangerous than those of the former. It yields, besides, nearly thirty per cent. of greasy oils of great value.

A New Method of rendering the skin insensible in those operations which do not admit of chloroform by inhalation has been described to the French Academy of Sciences by Jules Guerin, who cited a case in which he had employed it to advantage. A lady, aged 21, consulted him for a tumor of eight years' standing, which, on examination, proved to be a scirrhus. The general health was bad, bronchial and cardiac troubles were very manifest, and the kidneys were not in a very satisfactory condition. However, the operation was urgent. Chloroform having been considered dangerous, M. Guerin applied around the tumor a circular layer of Vienna paste, limited by a double band of dachylon. At the end of twenty minutes the caustic was removed, leaving in its trace a black ribbonlike line. The knife was then applied, and the tumor removed without the slightest pain to the patient, who did not seem to be aware of the operation. The results were all that could be desired.

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

—THE officials of the German universities are preparing Dissonian measures against ou-ling.

—A FEMALE member of the South London Tricycle Club has ridden 113 miles in 15½ hours.

—SIR EDWARD WATKIN still adheres to the channel-tunnel scheme, in spite of the adverse report of the Parliamentary Committee.

—ONE hundred and eighty houses have been destroyed by fire in the town of Semenov, in the Government of Nijni-Novgorod, Russia.

—A LITTLE child in Montreal recently ate a blossom of the wallflower or monkshood which she found in her father's garden, and died in half an hour.

—PLACER mining in the old style has been revived in San Francisco. Gold was discovered in digging a cellar, and several men have since been industriously using pans at a profit of about \$3 per day.

—THE Massachusetts Republican State Committee have designated Boston as the place of holding the State Convention, and September 19th as the date. Charles R. Codman, of Boston, has been asked to preside.

—THE Palestine Exploration Fund has indirectly recovered from the Edouin tribe east of the Jordan pieces of skin containing portions of Deuteronomy and the Commandments, made about 800 years before Christ.

JUDON WYLLIE has overruled the motion to quash the indictment in the case of ex-Senator W. Pitt Kellogg, charged with illegally receiving money while United States Senator, and the trial will probably take place in October.

GOVERNOR BLACKBURN of Kentucky has addressed a circular letter to the Governors of the several States asking them to appoint delegates to the educational convention to be held in Louisville during three days in September.

—EACH Catholic bishop of Prussia has been ordered to fill the deserted parishes in his diocese, as far as practicable, with those exiled priests who are now allowed to return under the understanding reached between the Government and the Vatican.

—SPECIMENS of California products are to be distributed through the East and Europe, free of charge, for the purpose of drawing attention to the advantages of California, its climate and soil. The specimens will be exhibited at the Eastern State fairs during the coming Fall.

—FOLLOWING the example of Germany, a committee has been formed from among all the Protestant sects in England to arrange for the proper celebration of the four hundredth anniversary of Martin Luther's birth by a universal series of sermons, lectures and music from the 10th to the 18th of November.

—THE Supreme Court of Indiana has decided, in reviewing the proceedings in a murder case, that the mere fact of a man having read newspaper accounts of a crime, and having an opinion thereon, but one which could be removed by the evidence, does not necessarily render him incompetent to serve on a jury.

—THE famous pine forest along the Adriatic at Ravenna, Italy, celebrated by Dante and Byron, and which furnished the shipyards of Rome and Venice, is soon to vanish, the city authorities of Ravenna having ordered it to be felled. It appears that a cutting for a railway has so drained the soil that the trees have died.

—WHILE Great Britain is shipping the inhabitants of Ireland to this country, the lands of that island are relapsing into barbarism. The area under cultivation in the last year shows a decrease of about 150,000 acres, and 80,000 acres, once arable, have gone back to bog. The potato crop was 1,500,000 tons short.

—AN American, named Haine, who was in Paris with his wife and a friend, lost his way in the streets a few days ago. Being lame, he became nervous and much distressed. The police, noticing his agitated condition, believed him to be insane and arrested him. He was consigned to a madhouse and only recovered by his friends four days later.

—BY the lease of the western portion of their reservation, the Arrapahoes and Cheyennes will receive \$63,000 per annum in money and cattle. Besides this, they have embarked in stock raising for themselves, having 800 head to start with. Secretary Teller will recommend an appropriation of at least \$50,000 to buy more cattle for the red men.

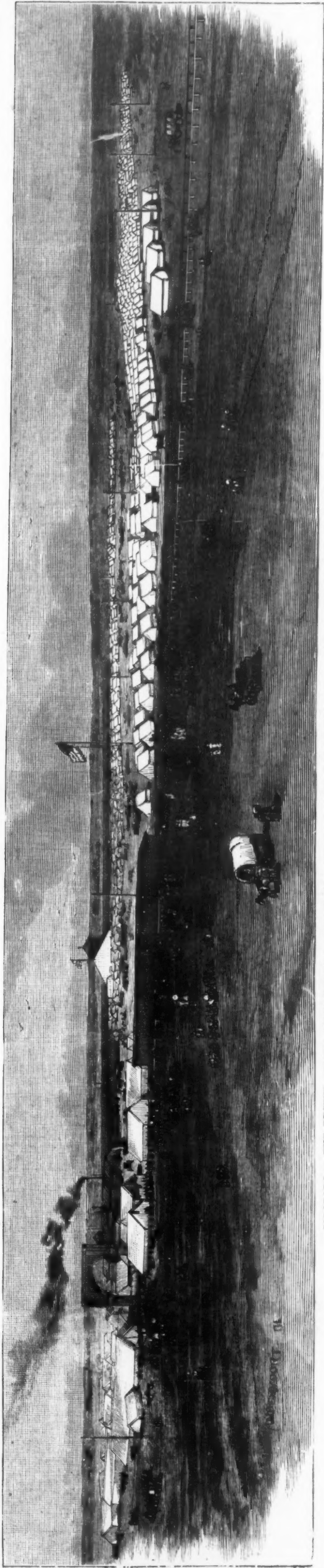
—FURTHER precautions have been adopted for the protection of Norfolk, Baltimore, Richmond and other points against the approach of vessels from ports where contagious diseases are prevalent. A strict quarantine under national authority has been established between Cape Henry and Cape Charles, and vessels from infected ports will thus be kept at satisfactory distances from places on and near Chesapeake Bay.

—A SAN FRANCISCO paper counts up thirty Californians who have died in ten years, each of whom was worth over a million, and some of them many millions. The only ones of the thirty who left anything to public purposes were James Lick, R. B. Woodward, Louisa Strauss and William Salsbery. The two last were dry-goods dealers and contributed to charitable institutions. Woodward left \$40,000 for the poor, and Lick a large educational fund.

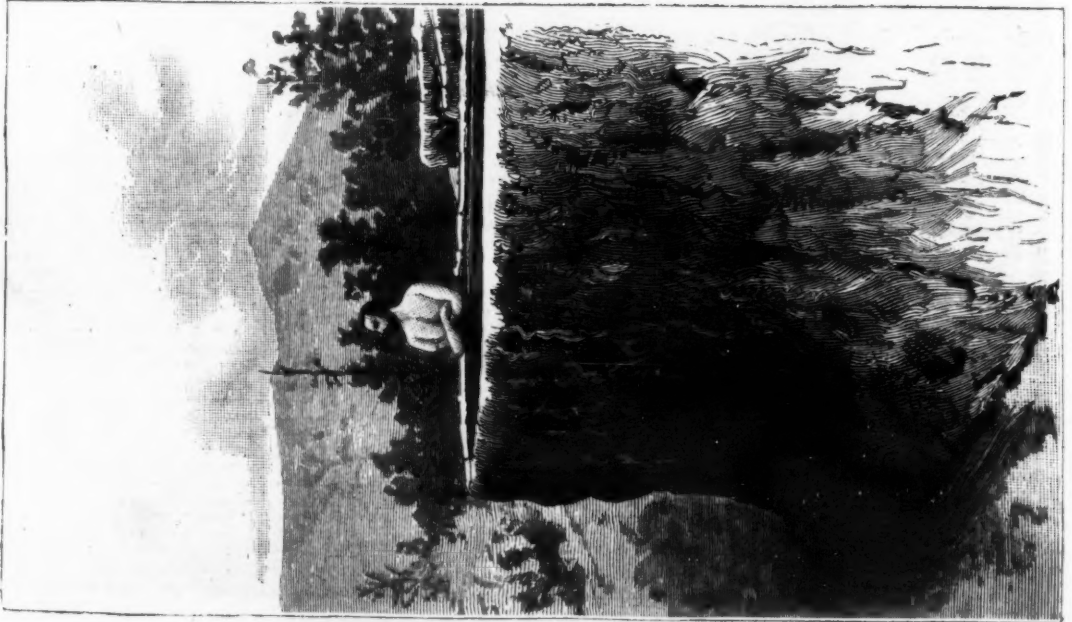
—MARY ANNE ATKINSON, the daughter of a brigeman at Communipaw, N. J., saved the life of a small boy who had fallen from a boat in the basin south of Communipaw a few days ago. The little Grace Darling, though only fourteen years old, can handle the oars, and is also a good swimmer. She was in her boat at the time, and by swift pulling she reached the boy when he was going down for the last time. She landed the senseless boy in her boat, and, rowing to the shore, he was resuscitated.

—THE City of Galveston, S. C., will celebrate the centennial of its incorporation on August 13th. As warm weather will be the probable experience, it has been wisely decided to do without street parades and military display. A salute will be fired in the harbor, and in the evening there will be unveiled in the City Hall a statue of Robert Y. Hayne, United States Senator, Governor of South Carolina, and first Mayor of Charleston, made by Valentine, the sculptor of the recumbent statue of Lee. An address by the Mayor, a poem by Paul H. Hayne, and fireworks, are items in the programme.

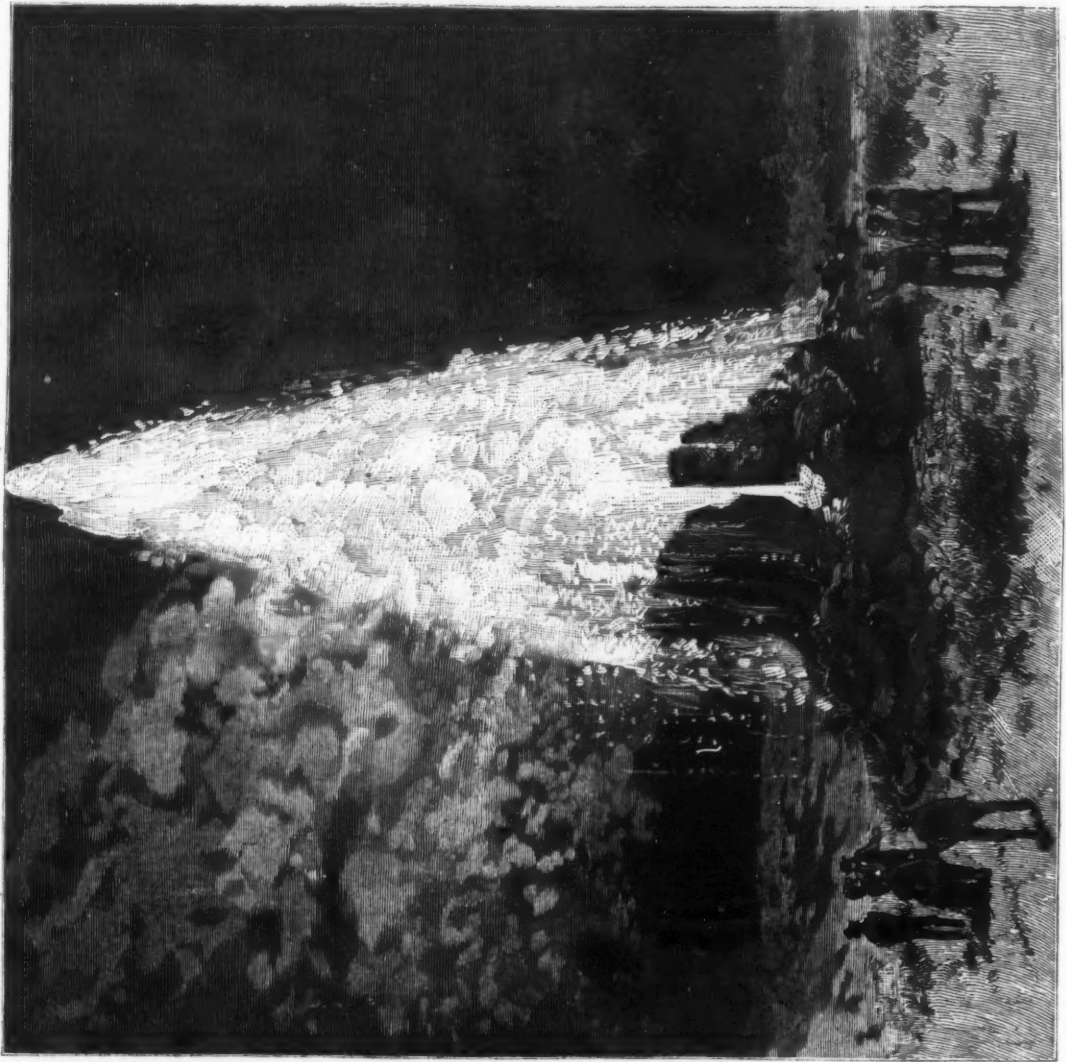
—THE Mohammedan world is agitated by the belief that Mohammed has reappeared on earth to foretell the end of the world. The person chosen for the visitation was the guardian of the prophet's tomb at Mecca, and to him Mohammed said that at the end of the fourteenth century from the Hegra the sun will rise in the west, the world will be visited by a terrible plague, a cyclone will deluge the land, the printing of every Koran will be effaced, and the end of all things will be at hand. The Mohammedans are said to firmly believe in the genuineness of this supernatural revelation, and, therefore, to be greatly alarmed; though, if the date is right, there are at it 140 years or so in which to prepare for the final cataclysm.



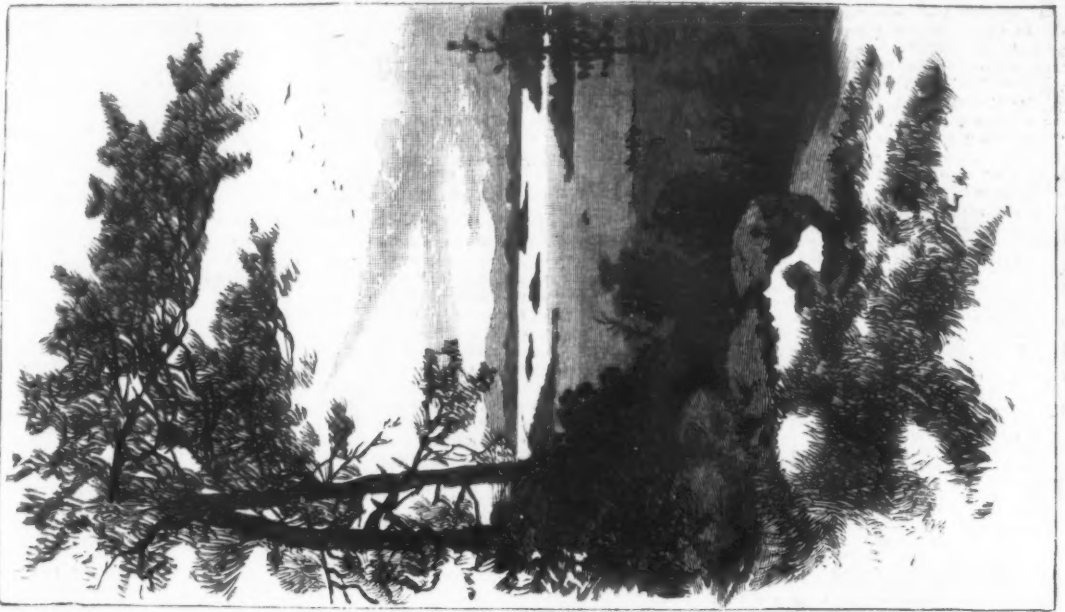
COLORADO.—THE RECENT GRAND ARMY REUNION AT DENVER.—VIEW OF CAMP VANDERWOORT.—FROM A PHOTO, BY W. H. JACKSON & CO.—SEE PAGE 403.



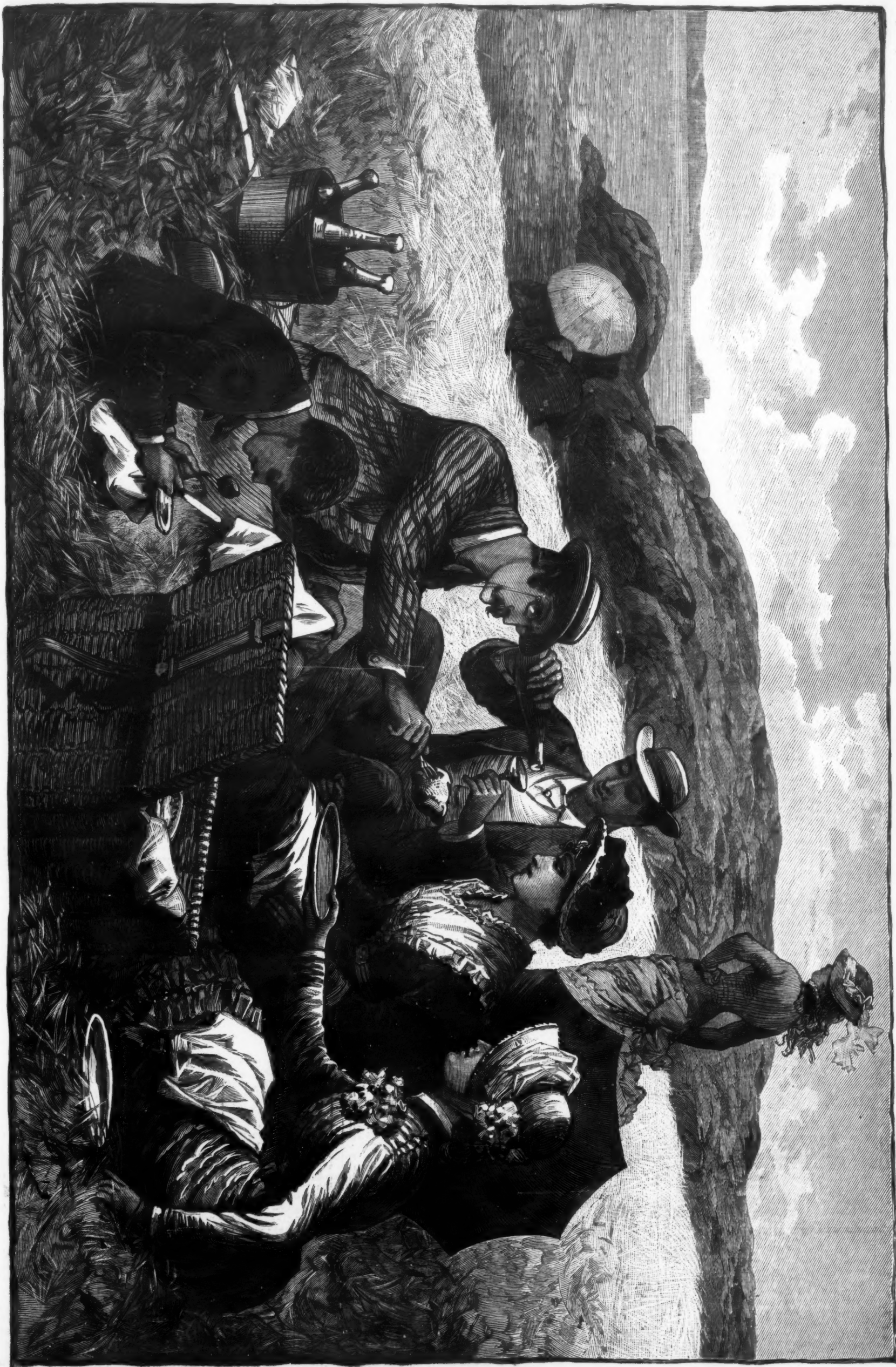
FORMATION AT MAMMOTH HOT SPRINGS.



THE AMERICAN WONDERLAND.—SCENES IN THE YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK.—SEE PAGE 402.
GIANT GEYSER IN ACTION.



YELLOWSTONE LAKE.



SUMMER PLEASURES.—A PICNIC ON MARBLEHEAD NECK, MASSACHUSETTS.—SEE PAGE 403.

since the murder. It has been tested to the uttermost.

"I know that."

"If you succeed then in doing what none of these others have, it must be by dint of a better understanding of the route you have to take and the difficulties you will have to overcome. Now, do you understand the route?"

"I think so."

"You will have to start from the widow's door, you know?"

"Certain."

"Cross the bog, enter the woods, skirt the hut—but I won't go into details. The best way to prove you know exactly what you have to do is to see if you can describe the route yourself. Come into my room, old fellow, and let us see if you can give me a sufficiently exact account of the ground you will have to pass over, for me to draw up a chart by it. An hour spent with paper and pencil to-night may save you from an uncertainty to-morrow that would lose you a good ten minutes."

"Good! that's an idea; let's try it," rejoined Hickory.

And, being by this time at the hotel, they went in. In another moment they were shut up in Mr. Byrd's room, with a large sheet of foolscap before them.

"Now," cried Horace, taking up a pencil, "begin with your description, and I will follow with my drawing."

"Very well," replied Hickory, settling himself forward in a way to watch his colleague's pencil. "I leave the widow's house by the dining room door—a square for the house, Byrd, well down in the left-hand corner of the paper, and a dotted line for the path I take—run down the yard to the fence, leap it, cross the bog, and make straight for the woods."

"Very good," commented Byrd, sketching rapidly as the other spoke.

"Having taken care to enter where the trees are thickest, I find a path along which I rush in a bee-line till I come to the glade—an ellipse for the glade, Byrd, with a dot in it for the hut—merely stopping to dash into the hut and out again."

"Wait!" put in Byrd, pausing with his pencil in mid-air; "what did you want to go into the hut for?"

"To get the bag which I propose to leave there to-night."

"Bag?"

"Yes; Mansell carried a bag, didn't he? Don't you remember what the station-master said about the curious portmanteau the fellow had in his hand when he came to the station?"

"Yes, but—"

"Byrd, if I run that fellow to his death it must be fairly. A man with an awkward bag in his hand cannot run like a man without one. So I handicap myself in the same way he did, do you see?"

"Yes."

"Very well, then; I rush into the hut, pick up the bag, carry it out and dash immediately into the woods at the opening behind the hut. What are you doing?"

"Just putting in a few landmarks," explained Byrd, who had run his pencil off in an opposite direction. "See, that is the path to West Side which I followed in my first expedition through the woods—the path, too, which Miss Dare took when she came to the hut at the time of the fearful thunderstorm. And wait, let me put in Professor Darling's house, too, and the ridge, from which you can see Mrs. Clemmens's cottage. It will help us to understand—"

"What?" cried Hickory, with quick suspiciousness, as the other paused.

But Byrd, impatiently shaking his head, answered:

"The whole situation, of course." Then, pointing hastily back to the hut, exclaimed, "So you have entered the woods again at this place! Very well; what then?"

"Well, then," resumed Hickory, "I make my way along the path I find there—run it at right angles to the one leading up to the glade—till I come to a stony ledge covered with blackberry bushes—a very cleverly drawn blackberry patch that, Byrd. Here I fear I shall have to pause."

"Why?"

"Because, deuce take me if I can remember where the path runs after that."

"But I can. A big hemlock-tree stands just at the point where the woods open again. Make for that and you will be all right."

"Good enough; but it's mighty rough traveling over that ledge, and I shall have to go at a foot's pace. The stone is slippery as glass, and a fall would scarcely be conducive to the final success of my scheme."

"I will make the path serpentine."

"That will be highly expressive."

"And now, what next?"

"The Forester's Road, Byrd, upon which I ought to come about this time. Run it due east and west—not that I have surveyed the ground, but it looks more natural so—and let the dotted line traverse it towards the right, for that is the direction in which I shall go."

"It's done," said Byrd.

"Well, description fails me now. All I know is, I come out on a hillside running straight down to the river-bank, and that the highway is visible beyond, leading directly to the station; but the way to get to it—"

"I will show you," interposed Byrd, mapping out the station and the intervening river with a few quick strokes of his dexterous pencil. "You see this point where you issue from the woods? Very good; it is as you say on a hillside overlooking the river. Well, it seems unfortunate, but there is no way of crossing that river at this point. The falls above and below make it no place for boats, and you will have to go back along its banks for some little distance before you come to a bridge. But there is no use in hesitating or looking about for a shorter path. The woods just here are incumbered with a mass

of tangled undergrowth which make them simply impassable except as you keep in the road, while the river curves so frequently and with so much abruptness—see, I will endeavor to give you some notion of it here—that you would only waste time in attempting to make any short cuts. But, once over the bridge—"

"I have only to foot it," burst in Hickory, taking up the sketch which the other had now completed, and glancing at it with a dubious eye. "Do you know, Byrd," he remarked in another moment, "that it strikes me as possible that Mansell might not have taken this roundabout road to the station?"

"Why?"

"Because it is so roundabout, and he is such a clear-headed fellow. Couldn't he have got there by some shorter cut?"

"No. Don't you remember how Orcutt cross-examined the station-master about the appearance which Mansell presented when he came upon the platform, and how that person was forced to acknowledge that, although the prisoner looked heated and exhausted, his clothes were neither muddled nor torn? Now, I did not think of it at the time, but this was done by Orcutt to prove that Mansell did take the road I have jotted down here, since any other would have carried him through swamps knee-deep with mud, or amongst stones and briars which would have put him in a state of disorder totally unfitting him for travel."

"That is so," acquiesced Hickory, after a moment's thought. "Mansell must be kept in the path. Well, well, we will see to-morrow if wit and a swift foot can make anything out of this problem."

"Wit? Hickory, it will be wit and not a swift foot. Or luck, maybe I should call it, or rather providence. If a wagon should be going along the highway, now—"

"Let me alone for availing myself of it," laughed Hickory. "Wagon! I would jump on the back of a mule sooner than lose the chance of gaining a minute on these experts whose testimony we are to hear to-morrow. Don't lose confidence in old Hickory yet. He's the boy for this job if he isn't for any other."

And so the matter was settled.

(To be continued.)

A PHILANTHROPIST AND HIS WORK.

A HIGH place among American philanthropists has long been conceded to Mr. W. W. Corcoran, of Washington, D. C., and public appreciation of his great generosity constantly grows as some new exhibition of his liberality comes to light. Mr. Corcoran is a native of the District of Columbia, having been born on December 27th, 1798, at Georgetown, where his father, an Irish gentleman of high character, had settled a dozen years before. He was educated in the local schools and college, and at nineteen went into the drygoods business. He subsequently took his brother into partnership, and they did a thriving business until overwhelmed by the financial pressure of 1823. This left him without capital, and forced him to take a fresh start in the world. He decided to move to Washington, and opened a brokerage and exchange office on a modest scale. Making steady progress, he formed, in 1840, a partnership with George W. Riggs, and ever since has been at the head of a very large banking business. In 1844 the firm bought the old Bank of the United States, at the intersection of Fifteenth Street and New York and Pennsylvania Avenues, as plain and unpretending an edifice as could well be imagined. Mr. Corcoran was intrusted with all the Government loans during the Mexican war, and his financial management elicited the encomiums of men like Webster and Clay.

By the time he reached middle life Mr. Corcoran was a rich man, and his wealth has grown steadily ever since. But property has always seemed only to quicken his generous impulses, and his benefactions have long been famous. As far back as 1847 he purchased an extensive tract on Georgetown Heights, on which he spent some \$75,000 improving and beautifying, and then gave it to his native town as Oak Hill Cemetery. His next great gift was the Temple of Art, or Corcoran Art Gallery, as it is commonly called, at the corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and Seventeenth Street, in Washington. He began to erect it in 1857, but the Government seized and occupied it for the Quartermaster's Department during the war. Upon its restoration he proceeded to complete it, the total cost reaching \$350,000.

The most beautiful and unique of his charities is the Louise Home, a fine building in the loveliest part of the city, for the use of indigent women who have been tenderly nurtured, but in their old age must starve or beg. Here they have a true home, full of every comfort, which they enjoy without the smallest restriction. They can come and go at will, visit their friends for any length of time, and return to be welcomed. All their expenses of every kind are paid, except the cost of their wardrobe, and as there are many among them who have literally nothing, Mr. Corcoran delicately and indirectly supplies them with clothes. They are, almost without exception, women of refinement, whose means were swept away when age and infirmities fell upon them. Instead of treating them as dependents, Mr. Corcoran bestows upon them the most marked and courteous attentions. His first call on New Year's Day is to them, and he always spends his birthday with them. This charity is peculiarly dear to him, as it commemorates his wife and his only child, Louise, who became Mrs. Eustis, and died in her youth, leaving him three grandchildren. "In his other good deeds," as a writer has said, "he has sought to obliterate his personality, but in this he seems affectionately anxious that this beloved daughter shall be remembered." A charming portrait of her, and one of her mother, hang in the drawing-room, and on every hand the visitor is reminded of her.

Mr. Corcoran's benefactions are known to the whole country, but few persons understand how entirely unostentatious and judicious his gifts have been. Of the millions he has given away, not one dollar has gone to perpetuate his own name in any way. The name of the Corcoran Gallery in Washington is entirely unauthorized, and was given to it by the people. Over the entrance is inscribed simply "Dedicated to Art." The trustees put up a bust and monogram of Mr. Corcoran over the main door, but Mr. Corcoran promptly had them removed. Mr. Corcoran's patriotic action in providing for the sepulture of the remains of John Howard Payne and the erection of a monument to his memory is so fresh in the public recollection that it need only be named in this place.

For many years all applications for help were read personally by Mr. Corcoran, but now he has an agent who reads the innumerable begging letters and refers them to Mr. Corcoran at discretion. And this man, who has divided all of his possessions with the poor, and who holds the latter merely as a steward for the good of others, said lately to a friend: "Of my money, that which I have given away is all that is truly mine. The thought of this consoles me, and yet sometimes, when I lie awake at night, I am distressed that I have not given more. I think per-

haps I have omitted to help some deserving person whom I should have helped. I then take comfort in remembering what I have given away."

Mr. Corcoran is hale and handsome at eighty-four, and it is difficult to believe that he is not yet lagging behind in the sixties.

Facts of Interest.

In a Hungarian village church thieves stole the sacramental wine, and in its place poured ink. The trick was not discovered until the priest took a swallow of the liquid during service.

An infusion from a shrub called "tempah," used by the Indians in Nevada and Utah as a stimulant, is said to resemble Chinese tea in taste, and miners use it as a blood-purifier.

A PETITION has been filed at St. Louis to incorporate the ex-Confederate Association of Missouri. Three objects are named: Charity, Burial and History. A badge is to be made and worn on public occasions. General Marmaduke is president of the proposed Society.

THE highest salary received by a representative of France abroad is paid to the Ambassador at St. Petersburg, who has 284,000 francs, and the lowest to the Minister at Port au Prince, who is obliged to content himself with 7,000 francs. There are nine retired Ambassadors or Ministers who receive pensions of 30,000 francs each, and thirteen who receive 24,000 francs each, together with certain allowances.

FIFTEEN florins and eleven kreutzers, about \$7.36, was all that was realized at a charity fair in an Austrian town, after some competition for the privilege of kissing the handsome wife of a leading citizen.

THE longevity of the members of the French Institute has often attracted attention. At the present time no less than seven are eighty years of age or over. The *doyen* is M. Chevreul, the chemist, now in his ninety-eighth year. He was elected to the Académie des Sciences so long ago as 1826, and still continues to lecture. M. Dumas, the chemist, and M. Milne-Edwards, the biologist, are both of them in their eighty-fourth year. M. Milnet, the historian, is eighty-seven. It is noteworthy that not a single member of the Académie des Inscriptions has reached seventy.

BASS & Co., the English brewers, the other day sent 4,000 of their men, in six special trains, to London for a holiday, and gave them all a day's pay to spend in town.

PIUS IX.'s statue is now in the Church of Santa Maria Maggiore, in Rome. It was uncovered on St. Peter's day. It is placed under the chief altar. Pius IX. is represented on his knees, praying. The statue cost 80,000 francs, and was paid for by the cardinals. It is said to be a perfect likeness.

THE conventional buildings within the ruins of Diocletian's Baths, Rome, comprising Michael Angelo's fine cloister, hitherto occupied by the Military Administration, have been successfully claimed by the Minister of Public Instruction as a national monument, and will become the site of an antiquarian museum.

THERE are now in England and Wales between 300,000 and 400,000 women who possess the franchise—that is, one woman to every seven men. More than 108,000 women possess, as householders, the municipal franchise. The number of women landowners in England and Wales is 37,806.

THE census of Egypt, begun last year by Sir Auckland Colvin and just completed, shows the population of the country to be 6,798,230, of whom 3,393,978 are males. Cairo has a population of 368,108; Alexandria, including its suburbs, 208,775; Port Said, 16,500; Suez, 10,913; Tanta, 33,725; Mansurah, 26,784; Zagazig, 19,046; Rosetta, 16,671.

THERE is said to be an unusually large number of young men among the members-elect of the Forty-eighth Congress, but the youngest man who has ever been elected to Congress since the adoption of the Federal Constitution was John Randolph, of Virginia. His fellow-citizens, considering him a prodigy, elected him their representative to Congress at the juvenile age of twenty-two years.

A REMARKABLE tragedy occurred near Clarksville, N. C., recently. Two brothers were attacked by a man, who knocked one down and jumped upon him. As he was prone upon the man the other brother shot him in the back. The bullet passed through the bodies of both men, producing instant death.

MR. DAVIS, of Connecticut, always takes his breakfast in Williamstown, dines in Bristol, takes tea at Vernon depot, and sleeps at Rockville. Mr. Davis is not eccentric. He is only a railroad conductor.

THE servants in General Tombs's family are of stock that has been in the family over 150 years. One of them, "Billy," who is 84 years old, was with the General in the Indian war, and cooked for him during the late war. He refuses to vote, has never accepted his freedom, and says that he belongs to "old master."

How Flies Climb.

SOME very interesting facts were recently contributed to the Berlin Society of Natural History by Herr H. Dewitz, which go far to prove that the feet of flies cannot possess the sucking properties ascribed to them, for they are hard and destitute of muscles. A long time ago Blackwell contradicted this theory, and maintained that the power of adherence was due to a sticky matter secreted from the foot-hairs of the fly. This theory was pronounced not proven. Dewitz, after careful experiments, shows that Blackwell was right. He watched the exudation of the sticky matter from the foot of the fly, by fastening one to the under side of a piece of glass, and examining it through a microscope. A perfectly clear liquid was seen to flow from the ends of the foot-hairs, and to attach the foot to the glass. When the foot was lifted up to be put down in another place, the drops of sticky matter were left on the glass exactly on the spot where the foot-hairs rested. Leydig discovered certain glands in the folds of the foot in 1850, and from them the adhesive fluid appears to flow down through the hollow of the hair. A similar adhesive fluid appears to be possessed by bugs, many larvae, and probably by all insects which climb the under sides of leaves of trees and plants.

Death-roll of the Week.

JUNE 29TH.—At Far Rockaway, N. Y., Peter V. Burtzell, Clerk of the New York Surrogate's Court, aged 34; at Syracuse, N. Y., William E. Lansing, ex-Congressman, aged 61; at Rome, Italy, Comte de Persano, ex-Admiral of the Italian Navy, aged 77. JULY 30TH.—At Gravesend, N. Y., Edward Ridley, a well-known New York merchant, aged 64. JULY 31ST.—At Poughkeepsie, N. Y., General Thomas D. Johns, a gallant soldier in the war, aged 60. AUGUST 1ST.—At Lake Saranac, N. Y., James Cooke, a leading iron manufacturer of Paterson, N. J.; at Chattanooga, Tenn., Major W. D. Vandye, a prominent citizen; at San Francisco, Cal., Bernard G. Semig, Assistant Surgeon United States Army. AUGUST 2d.—At Huntington, Pa., Thomas Fisher, a leading merchant, aged 82; at Hartford, Conn., Frederick F. Stanley, a prominent citizen of New Britain, aged 81. At Chicago, Ill., Mrs. Mary W. Blodgett, widely known during the late war as a nurse in many hospitals, aged 82.

PERSONAL GOSSIP.

CARLYLE's house at Chislea has the gloomy sign "to let" on its closed shutters.

GLADSTONE's literary labors, including all his published works, translations and monographs, number 291 titles.

KING KALAKAUA and the Royal Hawaiian Band are on their way to San Francisco to attend the triennial convocation of Knights Templar.

THE will of the late Daniel Hersey gives to Nashua, N. H., \$50,000 for a public library, on condition that the city purchase a suitable site.

CHARLES CROCKER, of San Francisco, has contributed \$10,000 towards the restoration of the Golden Gate Park Conservatory, which was burned.

REV. WILLIAM J. BARNETT, pastor of the Shiloh (colored) Baptist Church, Williamsport, Pa., is the son of a once powerful African king, Dumby by name.

THE Princess Louise will, at the Queen's request, remain in Canada all summer, and will probably not arrive in England before the middle of November.

GERALD MASSY, the English poet and lecturer who visited the United States about ten years ago, announces that he will again visit this country the coming Fall.

LOUISE MICHEL was recently transferred from the prison of St. Lazare to Clermont, where she will pass the six years' seclusion to which she has been condemned.

THE widow of Zach Chandler has given \$1,000 towards establishing a scholarship in the Woman's Medical College of Chicago, to enable missionaries to take a medical course.

CHARLES B. WRIGHT, the ex-president of the Northern Pacific Road, has given \$50,000 towards the establishment of a boys' college, and a like sum for a girls' college, at Tacoma, W. T.

QUEEN VICTORIA is said to have been very much affected by the Princess Beatrice's recent departure for the Continent for a month's visit, as the mother and daughter have never before been separated longer than two days.

MR. CARNEGIE, the rich iron manufacturer of Pittsburgh, Pa., desires to enter Parliament as an advanced radical. He has co-operated with Samuel Story in purchasing several afternoon papers, notably the London Echo.

WILLIAM M. EVARTS, whose Summer home is at Windsor, Vt., is to deliver the Annual Address at the joint exhibition of the Vermont State Agricultural Society and Champlain Valley Association at Burlington, in September.

SARAH BERNHARDT has definitely separated from Dumas, and it is understood that legal talent is now at work to carry the point that the marriage was not according to law, and that Dumas therefore has no claim upon her.

MR. and MRS. NORTHCOTE, *née* Fish, daughter of the ex-Secretary of State, are in England on their bridal tour, and the bridegroom's family have given some elegant entertainments in honor of his return with a beautiful American wife.

A DAUGHTER of Lawrence Barrett, the tragedian, was married a few days ago, at Stuttgart, to Baron von Roder, an officer in the German army. There was a very brilliant wedding, and the presents, including several from America, were many and rich.

JOSEPH GREENOW, of Swanton, Vt., died a few days ago at the age of 103 years and nine months. He was born near Montreal, and has lived in Swanton for the last eighty years. He was able to converse intelligently up to his last days, although he has not been able to leave the house for the past fifteen years.

MRS. ANNE GREENE, daughter-in-law of Major-General Nathaniel Greene, second in command of the Continental Army, and mother of Dr. Nathaniel R. Greene of Newport, R. I., will complete her 100th year on the 8th of November next. She is in poor health, occasionally rides out, and corresponds with her relatives and friends.

PROFESSOR ALEXANDER GRAHAM BELL has devoted a great deal of time recently to the preparation of a bibliography of electricity, with a view to facilitate the labors of scientific investigators. He has gathered in the library at the top of his handsome home on Scott Circle, Washington, the titles of 40,000 books, pamphlets and short articles on electricity, and has only begun the collection.

ELLEN BAKER, the accomplished daughter of Sir Samuel Baker, the explorer, committed suicide a few days ago, at her father's residence at Newton Abbey, Devonshire. The young lady had joined the Order of Sisters of Mercy, and as overtaxed her strength in ministering to the poor in London that her health broke down and her mind gave way. A tendency to suicidal mania has existed in the family, an uncle of the unfortunate Ellen having not long ago taken his own life.

CAPTAIN JOHN ERICSSON, the famous Swedish inventor, best known for his connection with the *Monitor*, attained his eightieth birthday on July 31st. He is apparently as hale and hearty as he was twenty years ago. Then he was devoting twelve hours a day to the work of practical inventions, and to-day he is devoting the same time daily in the same way. He is a childless widower, and lives a retired life in New York city.

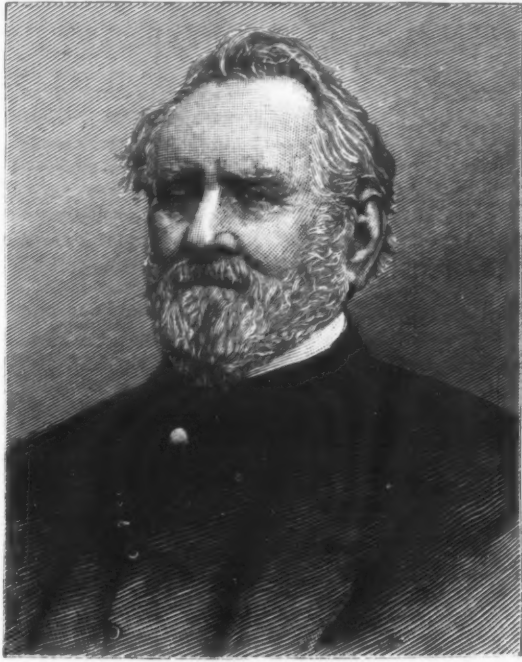
MAJOR-GENERAL CHAMBERLAIN recently resigned the command of the marine militia, but Governor Robie, of Maine, refused to accept the resignation, granting him instead a furlough, and insisting upon his retaining his commission, on account of his eminent services to the State. The condition of his health is not much improved, and it is conceded that he will never entirely recover from his wounds. He is able to sit up, however, and occasionally takes a stroll out of doors.

AMONG the interesting political relics in the estate of Montgomery Blair are six large trunks containing letters, manuscripts and various public papers left by Frank P. Blair, Sr., Montgomery's father, for the purpose of preparing his life. The father did not take time to write his life, and left the papers to his son, who in turn leaves them in their original shape, never having had the time or inclination to prepare the book. Among these papers are many manuscripts given to the elder Mr. Blair by Andrew Johnson.

MONSIGNOR CAPEL, the famous Roman Catholic revivalist, whom D'Israeli embodied as a type of the modern churchman in "Lothair," arrived in New York last week, in pursuance of a plan contemplated for ten years to study this country socially, educationally and religiously. He will spend several months here, he says, and will examine more particularly into secular and Catholic education and into the influence of our "independence and free air" upon Roman Catholic institutions. In the Autumn he may lecture upon the Puseyite movement, the probability of the establishment of the English Church the re-conversion of England to Catholicity and kindred topics with which his career is closely identified.



THE LOUISE HOME.



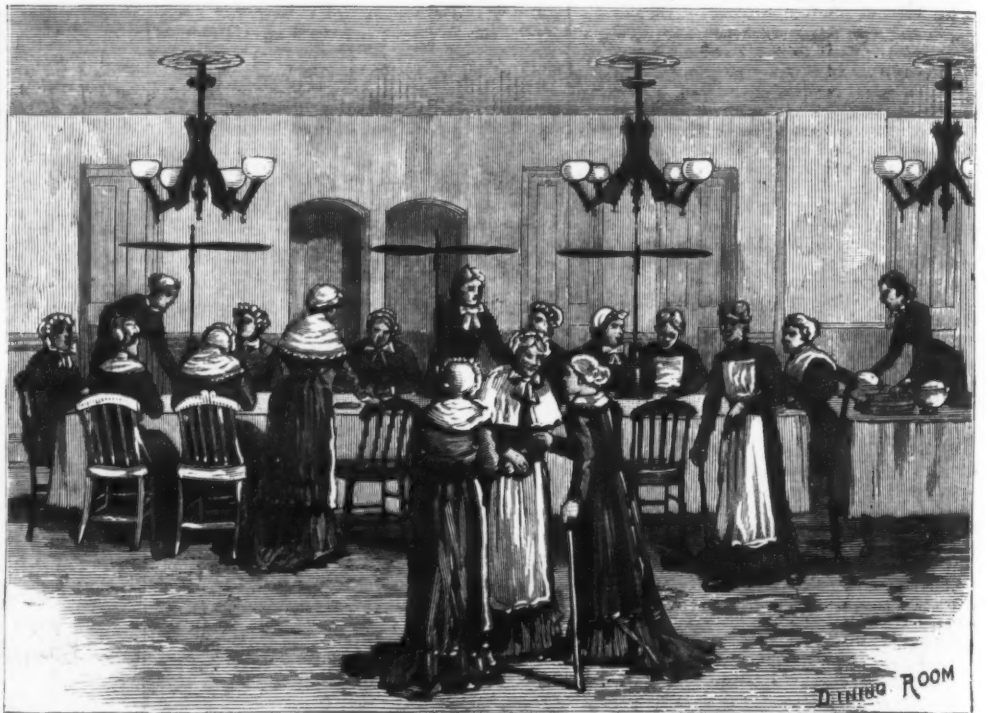
WILLIAM W. CORCORAN.



THE CORCORAN ART GALLERY.



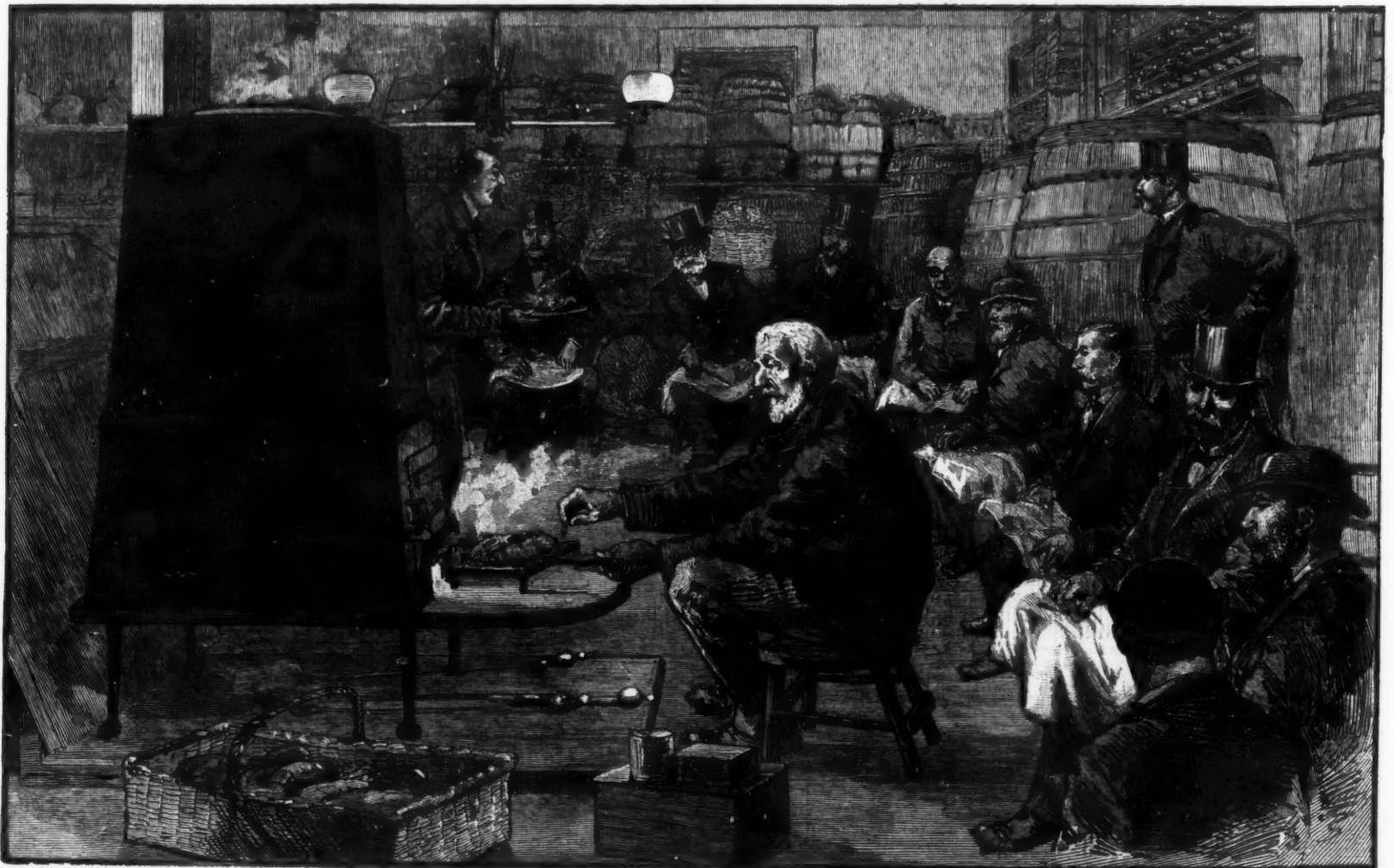
RECEPTION ROOM



DINING ROOM

INTERIOR OF THE LOUISE HOME.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—THE PHILANTHROPIST WILLIAM W. CORCORAN AND HIS BENEFACTIONS.
FROM PHOTOS. BY BELL AND SKETCHES BY A STAFF ARTIST.—SEE PAGE 407.



NEW YORK CITY.—A NOVEL GASTRONOMIC ORGANIZATION—THE BEEFSTEAK CLUB ENJOYING ONE OF ITS CHARACTERISTIC FEASTS.
FROM A SKETCH BY A STAFF ARTIST.—SEE PAGE 409.

THE HUMBOLDT STATUES.

ON the occasion of the celebration of the Humboldt centenary in Germany, it was resolved to erect marble statues to the two great men, Alexander and William. A committee was appointed from amongst the most notable in the land, and nothing left undone to make the tribute worthy of the Humboldts. The statues have now been unveiled to public gaze, and the delighted Berliners pronounce them to be "simply perfect." William von Humboldt is seated in an antique chair, his right arm and knee supporting an open and pretty volume. The expression of his face is that of intense earnestness, as though engaged in listening to an opponent in argument ere

ing at the time of the accident, and the whole scene was enveloped in almost impenetrable darkness. The screams of the wounded were heard on every side, but owing to the darkness there was much delay in relieving them. When the ruins had been thoroughly searched, it was found that no less than seventeen persons had lost their lives, while many others were injured, some of them fatally. A coroner's inquest was held, and the jury brought in a verdict that the freightcar on the side track was blown partly on the main track, and that it could not have properly been secured. The verdict censures the depot agent for not examining the car before leaving the station, and states that every station on the road should be guarded by a trusty watchman until the last train passes over the road at night.



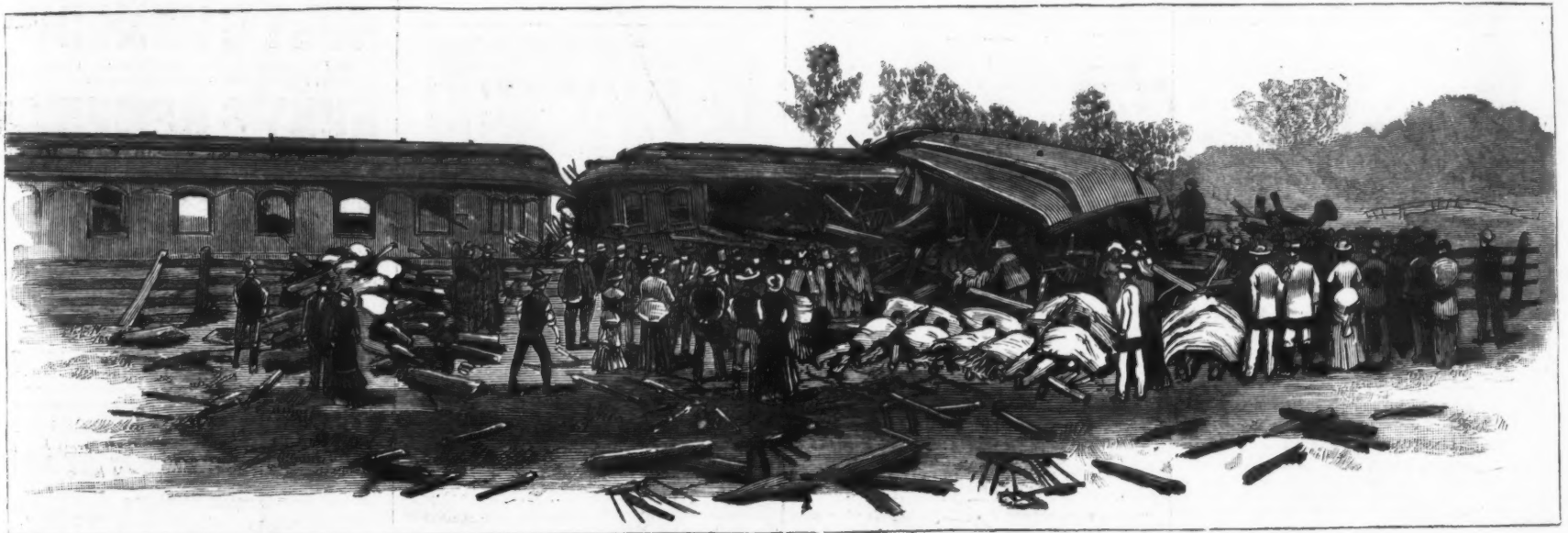
GERMANY.—THE STATUES OF WILLIAM AND ALEXANDER VON HUMBOLDT, IN BERLIN.



MASSACHUSETTS.—EDWARD P. BROWN, GEN. BUTLER'S ANTAGONIST IN THE RECENT TEWKSBURY ALMSHOUSE INVESTIGATION. PHOTO. BY NOTMAN.

THE TEWKSBURY ALMSHOUSE INVESTIGATION.

"THE Tewksbury business," as it is generally called, has been the most prominent thing in Massachusetts politics since General Butler became Governor. It began with sweeping charges against the management of the almshouse by the Governor in his inaugural, which he attempted to substantiate by calling a crowd of witnesses when the Legislature authorized an investigation. It proved, however, an unfortunate political investment. The Gov



NEW YORK.—THE TERRIBLE DISASTER ON THE ROME, WATERTOWN AND OGDENSBURG RAILROAD, AT CARLYON, JULY 27TH—VIEW OF THE WRECK.

FROM A PHOTO. BY J. C. LAMPHERE.

proceeding in half a dozen sentences to demolish his casuistry. The statue is three metres in height. Alexander von Humboldt sits in a low seat, the globe which he traversed, with so much benefit to the world of knowledge, at his back. In his right hand is a branch of laurel won by a succession of victories in the great fields of human progress. His expression is penetrating, as though he were gazing through his mind's eye at some far distant continent wherein lay secrets of nature yet to be wrested for the secret and the student. The statues are of white marble.

A FRIGHTFUL RAILWAY CASUALTY.

A terrible railroad disaster occurred on the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad at Carlyon, N. Y., on the evening of July 27th. A long passenger train, chiefly filled with excursionists from Michigan and drawn by two engines, was dashing along at full speed, when it suddenly struck a freight-car which in some mysterious manner had got off from a siding so that its end projected on the main track. Engines and cars were thrown into a confused heap, and the wreck was so complete that it took twenty-four hours to clear the track. To add to the horror of the situation, a terrible thunderstorm was rag-



PENNSYLVANIA.—NEW STEEL BRIDGE RECENTLY ERECTED OVER THE MONONGAHELA RIVER AT PITTSBURGH. FROM A SKETCH BY W. G. WALTER.—SEE PAGE 410.

error made considerable impression by the first testimony which he put in, but it turned out that many of his witnesses were utterly unreliable, and that the bulk of the abuses which they exposed were perpetrated years ago. The fact appears to have been that the management was really pretty bad a few years ago, but that the Republicans had reformed most of the abuses before Butler tried his hand.

The management of the defense before the Committee of Investigation was characterized by a good deal of ability, and for once Governor Butler seems to have met his match in Mr. Edward P. Brown, the opposing counsel. In fact, Mr. Brown, as the result of his successful management of this case, is one of the foremost "men of the hour" in Massachusetts, and his friends are predicting for him an exceptionally brilliant career. He is still a young man, having been born in Bristol County, Mass., in February, 1840. He entered Brown University in 1859, and remained there until July, 1862, when he entered the Union service as second Lieutenant of the Fourth Rhode Island Infantry. He served with his regiment through the campaign in Maryland, participating in the battles at South Mountain, Antietam and Petersburg, and in January following he was promoted to first lieutenant, afterwards becoming captain and being subsequently transferred to the staff

department as assistant inspector-general. In this capacity he served on the staff of the First Brigade, Second Division, Ninth Corps, and on the staff of General John F. Hartranft, afterwards Governor of Pennsylvania, as Inspector of the Third Division of the Ninth Corps. He was mustered out of service on June 6th, 1865, after the surrender of Lee. He was breveted major of volunteers for gallant and meritorious services in leading the assault on Fort Mahone. In all, he participated in nearly twenty of the hardest-fought battles of the Rebellion. Immediately on returning from the army he commenced the study of law with the late Hon. Wingate Hayes, United States District Attorney for the District of Rhode Island; but after some months returned to Brown University in the senior class, and graduated in 1866. In the following year he graduated at Cambridge Law School, and was admitted to the Suffolk Bar the same year. He has had a large experience in the trial of cases, including important patent cases in the United States Court. He was a member of the Lower House of the Legislature of 1861 and 1862. Mr. Brown is especially remarkable for his great capacity for work. In one case, in which he was counsel for an accused murderer, he worked twenty hours a day for eleven consecutive days. In a second trial of the case he worked twenty hours a day during five days, and in consequence of the sickness of senior counsel, and the order of the Court requiring the defense to continue, spent upwards of one hundred consecutive hours without sleep. In the Tewksbury case he was in the habit of spending sixteen to eighteen hours a day in preparing the defense, and in attending the investigation. General Butler's endurance and great industry were thus more than equaled by the application of his antagonist, and the opponents of the Executive exult, not unreasonably, over the discomfiture he has encountered.

NEW SUSPENSION BRIDGE AT PITTSBURGH.

WE give on page 409 an illustration of the new Smithfield Street bridge over the Monongahela River at Pittsburgh, which has just been completed. The entire structure, with the exception of the three towers, which are of cast-iron, and the roadway and footpaths, which are of wood and stone, is constructed of steel. The towers measure from the top of the piers to the railing sixty-seven feet, and from low-water line to the pier summit the distance is fifty-seven feet eight inches, making the total elevation of the towers 124 1/2 feet. The roadway is composed of block pavement, and is twenty-two feet six inches in width. The footways on either side are ten feet four inches wide. There are two channel spans, each having a width of 360 feet between the piers. These spans are built on the suspension and truss plan, giving the structure great strength and solidity. Architecturally, the bridge is in every way creditable to its builders and to the communities which will so largely profit by its construction.

FUN.

CLASS IN NATURAL HISTORY.—"Emile," asks the teacher, "which animal attaches himself the most to man?" "Emile," after some reflection—"The leech, sir!"

"WELL, may I hope then, dearest, that at some time I may have the happiness of making you my wife?" "Yes, I hope so, I am sure," she replied; "I am getting tired of suing fellows for breach of promise."

In reply to the Czar's query of one of the maids of honor as to how she enjoyed the coronation, the reply was: "Oh, ever so much, your Majesty; I hope we shall soon have another." The maid is summing in Siberia.

"A BEAUTIFUL Boston girl has crossed to Europe in the steamer of a Cunard liner just to see how it was," says an exchange. For the same reason her mother has been keeping boarders to pay her daughter's expenses.

A SMART man explained to his little daughter that the days in Summer were longer than in Winter because heat made everything expand. But he could not, on the same principle, explain the length of the nights in Winter.

THE language in which the current descriptions of seaside and mountain hotels are written is termed "Summer-resort English," but the comments of the guests still come under the old familiar name of profanity.

THE experience of Naomi, the daughter of Enoch, should not be forgotten by American girls. She declared that she would not marry any one who was not "just perfect," and she did not get a husband until she was 80 years old.

CALICO thinks he has been poisoned and has a doctor called. After the examination the physician orders him to take an emetic. "It is useless," replies Calico, "I have already taken them twice and they don't stay down five minutes."

A WONDERFUL PIANIST.

THE wonderful young pianist, Jeanne Douste, was born in London, December the 4th, 1870. When she was scarcely four years old, she tried to play what she heard her eldest sister practice on the piano. Her father and mother were not musical, but one of their friends, a great musician—Mr. Mortier de Fontaine—began to teach Jeanne a few pieces by ear only, and after five months' teaching, little Jeanne, then five years old, appeared at one of Sir Julius Benedict's concerts at St. James's Hall with great success. Then, circumstances having separated her from her first teacher, her musical education was entrusted to Mlle. Gayraud-Pacini, by the advice of Planté, the great French pianist. Mlle. Gayraud-Pacini taught Jeanne how to read music, by the Paris Conservatoire Méthode of Solfège, and Jeanne made rapid progress. When she was seven years old, she played in public a great deal, and produced quite a sensation. Her Majesty the Queen consented to hear her, the 27th of February, 1878, at the same time as her teacher Mlle. Gayraud-Pacini. Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, and Her Royal Highness Princess Beatrice were also present. Then Mlle. Gayraud-Pacini took her little pupil to Paris, to introduce Jeanne to her musical friends there, and at a concert given by Jeanne and her sister, Salle Erard, the attendance included the Maréchal MacMahon, Madame Albani, Gounod, etc. It was at this time that Jeanne played one of Mozart's Concertos from memory, with Fadeloup's Orchestra. After scoring success in this country Jeanne Douste now comes before the English public no more as a "prodigy" but as a young artist.

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BEATTY'S ORGANS FOR \$35.00.

SPECIAL attention is called to Mayor Beatty's Parlor Organ advertisement in another column. Any of our readers who are in want of a Cabinet Organ at a reduced price should order at once from the advertisement, as the time is limited to only seven days from date of this paper.

"ROUGH ON RATS." Clears out rats, mice, flies, roaches, bedbugs, ants, vermin, chipmunks. 15c.

THE following letter will be of interest to railroad companies and others using steam:

CHICAGO AND GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY CO., LOCOMOTIVE DEPARTMENT, FORT GRATIOT STATION, June 16th, 1885.

DEAR SIR: The Westinghouse air pump on Engine 73 was packed with Asbestos Wick Packing, November 11th, 1882. Since that time I have run the engine 27,000 miles on passenger trains. The packing was examined to-day, and apparently will be good for a year longer. The stuffing-box nuts have been screwed up one-quarter turn on the air cylinder, and one turn on the steam side during that time, and I have never noticed it leak any.

Yours truly,
C. B. CONNER, Engineer Engine 73.
To H. W. Johns Mfg. Co., New York.

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